THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 110 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

Christy Will Case in New York.

Decision by the Supreme Court General Term—The Will Made to Mrs. Miller Null and Void—The Property Left to Mr. Christy's Wife and Children—$150,000 Involved.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Chief Justice Barnard, Ingraham and Sutherland.—Harriet E. Christy and Edwin B. Christy, appellant, against Paris G. Clark, Peter Gilsey, and John J. Nathan. Proponents of a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Edwin P. Christy, deceased.

This is the celebrated will case arising from a paper-writing called the will of Edwin P. Christy, familiarly known as the originator of negro minstrelsy, who committed suicide on the 9th day of May, 1862; by the paper in question, his wife and children were excluded from all benefit of his property Paris G. Clark drew the alleged will, and claims to be executor thereunder.

The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Barnard.

Three questions have been raised and argued:

1. Whether Harriet E. Christy was the lawful wife, and Edwin B. and William A. Christy the legitimate children and heirs-at-law of Edwin P. Christy, deceased, or not.

2. Whether a paper purporting to be the will of Edwin P. Christy was executed while he was of sound disposing mind or not.

3. Whether said paper was procured to be executed by said Edwin P. Christy by fraud or undue influence or not.

From the return of the Surrogate it does not appear that he considered or passed on the first question. Having found the propounded as a will to have been duly executed, it became necessary for him to pass on the first question. The recital in the Surrogate's decree therefore assumes and asserts that Harriet E. was the lawful wife of Edwin P. Christy, and is now his widow, and that William A. and Edwin B. are his legitimate children and heirs-at-law. This Court cannot, therefore consider the first question with a view of reversing the Surrogate's decree, as he has not passed on it. Nor can this Court, for the purpose of sustaining the decision below, examine the evidence to determine whether Harriet E was the wife and is the widow, and William A. and Edwin B. the legitimate children and heirs-at-law of Edwin P. Christy, for that would make this Court on appeal a court of original jurisdiction *pro tanto*, and to determine here, for the first time, on printed testimony, a question of fact which the parties have a right to have determined, in the first instance, by a tribunal that sees the witnesses and hears the oral proof.

This first question is, however, of considerable importance, as bearing upon the other two, and aiding in their decision. In this view, the Court may examine it for the purpose of seeing what probability there is of the appellants sustaining the affirmative of the proposition on a re-trial. For if such probability be great, then, for the purpose of considering the second and third propositions, the affirmative of the first proposition must, on this appeal, be deemed as a found fact, especially in view of the above-mentioned action of the Surrogate in this proposition.

It is well settled that marriage may be proved by evidence of acts of recognition, matrimonial cohabitation, general reputation, and declarations of the parties: Rose vs. Clark, 8 Paige, C. R., 574; matter of Taylor, 9 Paige, 611; Clayton vs. Wardell, 5 Bark, 214, S C, 4 N Y. 230.

In Maxwell vs. Chapman, 8 Bark, 679, it was held that the proven facts, that they went from home avowedly to get married, returned, were received into society, and lived together as husband and wife for several years until the man died, were sufficient to prove the existence of a marriage. Under these principles, the evidence in favor of the marriage between Harriet and E. P. Christy is certainly very strong.

The letters written by him to her are very strong. The first one read in evidence is dated August 15, 1845, and is addressed to Mrs. E. P. Christy. There is nothing peculiar in this letter. In his letter of October 30, he says:—"I presume you are lonesome, Harriet: but you are foolish to suppose that I will get weaned from my family."

In this letter of January 16, 1848 he says:—"Do not be foolish, Hal., and worry yourself with your folly of imaginings."

In his letter of January 27, 1848, he says:—"Has Mr. Miller put that plate with my name on it in our pew in the church yet? if not, speak to him about it. I regret to say that I do not place that confidence in you which a person should, who is connected by such ties as we are." Again: "My absence in my business from my family is no incentive to produce a want of affection; on the contrary, that very fact should endear them more to me 'Tis a natural result; and nature is my God."

In his letter of March 5, 1848 he says:—"I sometimes think I will purchase a house and lot there for the family."

In his letter of March 16, 1848:—"As regards my coming to Buffalo, I am not particularly anxious to see that city unless it is on account of my family."

Again:—"Go to church, serve God, and take good care of your health."

In his letter of March 26, 1848, he says:—"I am pleased to hear of Mr. Ingersoll's attention, also your invitation to the sewing society." In his letter of April 8, 1848, he says:—"I am glad to have you make the acquaintance of respectable persons, and I do not object to your visiting such; if you were young and beautiful, Harriet, or a lump of gold, as you say, I would not be more anxious to see you than I am, but my business would go to the devil if I should leave it one day."

In this letter of May 8, 1848, speaking of the illness of his son, Byron, he says:—"God knows, I hope that his situation is not so bad as you think it is; were he to be taken away from us now, it would be a loss we could never replace, and a source of uncontrollable grief. You must not worry yourself too much, Harriet; remember, let what happen, you will have the consolation of knowing that you have always done your duty by your children, and that no earthly want or care was required that was not in attendance." In this letter of May, 8, 1849, he says:—"I am pleased to learn that Mr. Newhall has paid that note; you need not be afraid of my lending him any more. I have solemnly pledged myself to lend no person any money or an amount above ten dollars, without the best kind of security."

Besides these extracts, the whole tenor of the letters is such as to lead to the conviction of the existence of marriage relations. They do not contain those strong expressions of love and affection which a young man would address to his betrothed, nor which a man would address to a mistress of whom he was passionately enamored; but they show that deep feeling of mutual interest in the affairs of each other which is never found outside of the recognized domestic relations. What does he mean by the expression, "United by such ties as we are?" Does he mean the tie of a kept mistress? Does he desire his kept mistress to mix in respectable society and take a pew in church, with a plate on it, bearing his name? Does he exhort his mistress to go to church and fear God? What does he mean when he refers to his family and thinks of buying a home for them; is it bastard children and a lewd woman? Who would express such anxiety about his lending money but a wife? To whom but a wife would he, in order to quiet such anxiety, write that he had pledged himself not to loan?

It is scarcely possible to draw from these letters any conclusion other than that of the existence of marriage relations.

But there is, in addition to this, considerable proof that they were known among their friends and acquaintances as husband and wife. His mother and one of his brothers knew of and recognized the relation. His mother, in her letter of September 28, 1848, to Harriet, winds up, "Adieu, your affectionate mother, R. CHRISTY."

One of his brothers, in his letter of April 19, 1849, addresses Harriet thus:—"Sister Harriet." Further, the witness Walker and the witness Campbell testify to admissions made by E. P. Christy and facts connected therewith so circumstantially as to leave but little question as to the honesty and accuracy of their testimony.

These various classes of proof, not to mention numerous other matters running through the testimony, such as the presentation to Harriet of a locket inscribed "E P. C. to his wife," are clearly abundant evidence, under the principles of law above laid down, to sustain the allegations of a marriage between Edwin P. Christy and Harriet. But then we have further the testimony of Harriet herself, who swears positively to the marriage, and her story as to who the ceremony was performed by, the place where it took place, and the witnesses who were present coincides substantially with the testimony of the witnesses Walker and Campbell.

The testimony of Harriet was objected to as incompetent; but it having been received, we must consider it, and, moreover, it was clearly competent on behalf of her sons, under the principle of the law of Chamberlain vs The People, 23 N. Y., 85. A marriage thus proven by the direct evidence of one of the parties thereto, and by the various classes of proof above mentioned, requires strong evidence to controvert it, especially when there is issue born of the parties between whom the marriage is alleged to have taken place.

In this case it is contended that there are objections which destroy the force of the evidence above referred to, and that there are facts which show that such marriage could not have taken place. These objections and facts are:—

1 That in none of the letters to Harriet does Christy call her his wife, or style himself her husband.

2 That Harriet at the time of the alleged marriage with Christy was married to one Harrington, who was then alive.

3. That Harriet has stated that she was never married to Christy.

4. That although Christy abandoned Harriet many years ago, and lived with another woman, yet Harriet took no proceedings.

5. That Christy has since married another woman.

The first objection is almost too trivial to notice; persons have different ways of opening and closing their letters, and vary that from time to time. Out of three letters in evidence, written by Christy to his son Byron, in none does he call him his son, and in but one does he style himself father; and the same remark is true of twenty letters written to William; yet there is no question that he was the father of these two boys.

With respect to the second objection, this rests upon proof of admissions and reputation, given by John Roberts, Nathan Harrington, Joseph Cooley, Louis Cooley and Catharine Roberts.

All the evidence tends to show that Christy was an irritable and violent man, and she may have feared personal violence to herself and children at his hands, or may have feared that any action on her part would so still further incense Christy as to interfere with the prospects of her children, by rendering the return of the father's natural affections more improbable and uncertain. A child's welfare and soincluse for its future welfare are always uppermost in the thoughts of a mother, and furnishes the main-spring to her actions; or, again, she may have been waiting with patient resignation for Christy to tire of his new love and return to the old affection exhibited in his letters to herself and her sons. If she has taken any proceedings, what could she have obtained? A mere support for herself, and run the chance of ruining the prospects of her children, and putting up an inoperable bar against a reconciliation.

The forbearance of a woman and a mother, under these circumstances, she doubtless unaware that such forbearance would have any prejudicial effect should not be received too harshly.

With regard to the fifth objection:—This is of a negative character; it is that, if Christy was married to Harriet he would not have married Mary, as that would involve him in the crime of bigamy.

To sustain this objection, the marriage with Mary must first be shown. The evidence to sustain this is of the same character as that to sustain the marriage with Harriet (the death-bed scene is not now referred to); it is strong, but not stronger than that adduced on behalf of Harriet. It is true, the letters to Mary are signed "Your loving husband," and he speaks of Mary in them as his wife; but their general tenor and internal evidence is not so strong as those to Harriet, and one of those to Harriet is addressed Mrs. E P. Christy.

It is true he introduced Mary as his wife; so he did Harriet. It is true that in a casual and seemingly joking way he told Eliza Pratt that he and Mary had got married while they were off travelling; he also told Walker and Campbell, in a much more serious way circumstantially, that he had married Harriet.

If the evidence adduced to prove the marriage between Christy and Mary is sufficient, it is difficult to perceive why the evidence adduced to establish the marriage between him and Harriet is not also sufficient.

And as the classes of evidence to support the one are the same as the classes to support the other, there can be no preference in favor of the last one. But then there are, as in the case of Harriet, certain matters casting suspicion on this marriage of Mary. Why, if she were married at Ithaca, did she have a marriage ceremony performed when Christy was in extremes? Was it because she anticipated trouble from Harriet? She knew all about Harriet when she married, as alleged, at Ithaca. Why did she not then anticipate trouble, and guard against it?

Again, if she were Christy's wife and possessed wifely feelings, why did she, while excluding Christy's sons from their father's presence for fear of exciting him, impose on him the excitement of a marriage ceremony?

The presumptions spoken of in the 4th N. Y. against a former marriage proved by reputation in favor of a subsequent marriage, proved by positive direct evidence, has no application to this case, for here there is no direct evidence of the second marriage (excluding the death-bed ceremony), and the testimony of the minister who performed the marriage ceremony *in extremis*, leaves great doubt as to whether it was ever performed before, besides the acquaintance which it is claimed ripened into the marriage with Mary confessedly commenced in a meretricious intercourse.

If the death bed ceremony, (conceding it to have taken place, which is disputed), it can hardly be expected to have much influence on the question of the marriage with Harriet. It was performed when the man was *in extremis*, helpless, surrounded by Mary and her friends; when he was apparently oblivious, not only of Harriet, but of his children also. A marriage under these circumstances can afford no presumption against a previous marriage.

A few words on this marriage ceremony performed by the minister. The minister says Christy said it had long been his wish and determination to have this marriage ceremony performed, but that something or other had always occurred to prevent it. Rather a singular statement for Christy to make, if, as Eliza Pratt swears, he had married Mary, at Ithaca, years before.

Taking the whole of the evidence on this point together, it is evident that there is great probability of a jury finding that Christy was married to Harriet, and, therefore, it must be assumed (as the Surrogate seems to have assumed), in considering the second and third questions, that Christy was lawfully married to Harriet, and that William and Byron were his lawful sons and heirs-at-law.

If the Surrogate had decided that there was no marriage between Christy and Harriet, I think such decision would have been against the weight of evidence; at all events, that the testimony is of such a character as to render it expedient to have a verdict of a jury on it.

In the case at bar it appears that Mr. Christy while laboring under a fit of insanity, jumped out of a window, striking his head on the stones below, and so severely injuring himself as to cause paralysis from the neck down, and to result in death twelve days afterwards.

During the whole of this twelve days his only sustenance were liquids, and he was obliged to lay on his back in one position.

This statement naturally leads to the conclusion that his mind on the tenth day was materially impaired and weakened, and I understand the medical testimony, although the doctors widely differ in many things, sustains the natural conclusion. The great preponderance of the medical testimony is that Mr Christy, on the ninth day, although possessing consciousness, could have had but little memory and less reasoning faculty.

Does the evidence of what Christy actually did and said after the injuries controvert the medical opinions?

The matter testified to by these witnesses all come within the principle laid down by Sir John Nicoll. They are either rational answers made to some simple questions, or they are requests for nourishment, or they are short remarks on his memory being suddenly aroused by the sight of some familiar person or object, or by some familiar sound. This all shows it is true, some consciousness, but not necessarily, as Dr. Rogers well expresses it, sane consciousness. Nor do they show a sound disposing mind under the principles laid down by Sir John Nicoll. The testimony of the doctors who attended him, and their examination as to his sanity, is liable to the same criticism. Christy gave rational answers to questions put. What those questions were we are not informed; nor can we tell what degree of rationality the answers involved.

Here it is proper to remark that where the condition of a decedent is such as to render it necessary, in the judgment of those in whose favor a will is to be made, to have a medical consultation and opinion as to his sanity, full and strong proof of a disposing capacity should be required.

Thus far the evidence against Mr. Christy's having a disposing mind, very strongly preponderates. The only remaining evidence to be considered in this connection is the testimony given by one of the executors and the two subscribing witnesses.

These witnesses swear to a state of facts which, if standing alone, would, if their statements are to be received without many grains of allowance, be in one aspect of the case sufficient to establish the competency of the testator.

They swear to a prolonged conversation and an amount of mental exertion on the part of Christy which, in view of the other testimony, is, to say the least, extraordinary. It may well be that Christy made answer to questions put to him, but that he possessed sufficient reasoning faculty to himself originate an idea respecting the will, is extremely not to be looked for under the circumstances of this case. One of the witnesses is one of the executors, a lawyer, and the chief party pressing the probate of the will; another is one of the subscribing witnesses, a lawyer, and attorney for one of the executors; the third is the other subscribing witness. It will be perceived that all these witnesses have a great interest in sustaining the will—the lawyer to avoid the imputation of having witnessed a will made by an incompetent person, and the two lawyers in addition to this, the further interest in establishing the cause of their clients.

The witnesses testifying under the bias of this interest would naturally give to their testimony a shade and coloring in support of that bias, and this even unconsciously. Under the influence of this bias one of the witnesses swears that Christy held up the will in his hands, looked at it and smiled; while it is incontestably proven that by reason of paralysis, Christy was unable to move his hands.

Another of the witnesses swears that Christy, in order to show how much better he was, smiled, and moved his head from side to side, making a remark at the same time, while all the testimony shows that such movement of the head if possible without pressure on death, would produce great pain. If under the influence of bias, the witnesses would innocently swear to these matters, it is not unreasonable to conclude, under the whole testimony in the case, that they have also in this innocently put in Christy's mouth language which emanated from others and ascribed to him a power of ratiocination which he did not possess.

In my view, the evidence of these witnesses is not, under all the circumstances of the case, sufficient to carry the paper and question to probate without, at least, a verdict of a jury. Under another aspect, the testimony of these witnesses—even supposing that it correctly details the circumstances, without any coloring or deviation from the exact facts, and is not contradicted in the slightest degree—would not, under the authorities cited in this opinion, be sufficient to carry this paper to probate.

During the whole of Christy's illness, and while the will was in course of preparation, no allusion is made, either by him or any person, to wife Harriet (the term wife Harriet is used for the reasons hereinafter named) or his sons, showing, as hereinafter stated, that he had not the memory of who were the proper and natural objects of his bounty required by the above-cited authorities.

Further than this, his sons were not only not invited to attend, but were excluded and this, too, while comparative strangers, as Lowell, Snodgrass, and Morgan, were admitted to his presence. Judge Denio, in his opinion in the Hopper case, says:—"I think, after it was seen that he was dying from an accidental injury, it was the duty of one, standing in such a relation to him as Mr. Shaffer did to endeavor, at least, to put him in communication with those who had a natural right to protect him."

Assuming (as has been frequently said we must in this branch of the case) that Harriet was lawfully married to Christy, and that William and Byron were his legitimate sons and heirs-at-law, Mary stood in such a position as to render it her duty to invite his sons to attend, rather than to exclude them.

In conclusion, considering the insanity which led to the injuries resulting in death twelve days after they accrued; also the paralysis existing during the whole of that time; also the great weight of the medical testimony against the existence of a sound and disposing mind; also the necessity deemed to exist by the persons in whose favor the will was made for a medical examination as to sanity; also the exclusion of the sons from the presence of their father while the will was in contemplation; also that deceased, while lying on his death-bed and contemplating making a will in view of speedy dissolution, never once referred to his wife Harriet (the term "wife Harriet" is here used because the Surrogate so assumed, and because in the fore part of this opinion it is held that that fact must be examined in disposing of this branch of the case), or to his sons, to whom, lying on that death-bed, must have referred if in a sound disposing mind, since in that event his memory must have passed his whole life in review, and, chastened by the hand of God, would have reflected on the injuries he had done them, and have endeavored to make some reparation, or, if still stubborn in spirit, would from his very nature have made some remark indicative of his anger towards them. Considering all these things, the question as to the validity of this alleged will should at least be submitted to a jury. Decree of Surrogate reversed, with costs of appeal to appellants, while the events and issues directed to be tried by jury. Issues to be settled on notices.

Hon. Charles K Smith, Benjamin L. Blankman, counsel for appellants, Harriet E. Christy. Paris G. Clark, executor and counsel for respondents.

JEFF. DAVIS.

No Indications of the Speedy Trial in Virginia of Jeff. Davis—His Wife Finds his Health Failing and will Apply for his Parole of the Fort, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 5.—Monday next, as is well known, is set down for the opening sessions of the United States Court, in Norfolk and Richmond. The recent positive assertions in so many papers that Jeff. Davis would be arraigned for trial in this court, in one of the places named, show, at the present time, so far as I can learn, very little promise of fulfilment. In Norfolk, I am told, there are no indications whatever of his being tried, and though I am not so positively advised regarding the Richmond Court, I know that if anything is being done looking to this end there, it has been done within the past four days. It is not expected that any information would come here of a certain character. It would not be surprising to see some naval steamer, steal in upon us at any time of the day or night, and that Jeff. Davis should be carried away in her, whither and wherefore no one in the steamer would tell, and no one here could tell. As for Jeff. Davis himself, the subject of all the anxieties and surmises, he shows still the same patient waiting for results he has for months past. He may keep up a large amount of thinking, but if he does, he does not speak out his thoughts much. Meantime it is to be presumed that while the present companionship of his wife makes him more patient of prison life, it also makes him more impatient to breathe and enjoy the air of freedom again. I stated yesterday that his wife proposed remaining as long as he was kept here. This morning an order came from Washington, directing that a casemate be assigned her for her personal use and occupancy as long as she might require it. She expressed a preference for a room in Carroll Hall, where her husband is confined, and an officer very politely offered to vacate his room for her; but General Miles could not go beyond his orders.

Being on the good footing she evidently is at Washington, it is possible that she may speedily succeed in having her preferences in the matter of a room gratified. Whatever she may do about this, I am told that she is determined on one thing at once, an application for parole of the fort for Mr. Davis. She finds him much weaker than he was. The weakness is most apparent in his legs, giving him a tottering and insecure walk. She attributes this weakness to want of sufficient exercise, and on this she will base her application. It is believed she will be successful in her application.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NEW SCIENTIFIC TOY.—There is a successor to "Pharaoh's serpents," called the "magic photograph." It is selling in Paris and London, in two envelopes, one containing pieces of white albumenized paper, the other slips of white flotting paper of a corresponding size. One of the former is moistened with water, and a piece of paper from the other envelope, likewise wetted, is laid thereon, when a beautiful photograph is immediately developed on its albumenized surface. Photographs have of course been printed in the usual manner on the albumenized slips, and then decolorized with bromic or iodic acid or some such agent; the other pieces of paper have been soaked in hyposulphite of soda, and the application of this reducing agent to the hidden photograph brings it again to view. The "serpents" emit a poisonous fume while burning, and the danger attending their use has driven them out of the market; but the "magic photograph" is safe as well as pleasant.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The Financial Panic.

BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY LIVERPOOL.

From the London Times, April 23.

We believe that Messrs Harwood, Banner & Son, of Liverpool, accountants, have been engaged to prepare a balance sheet, and that a meeting of shareholders will be held next week to determine upon the course to be adopted. There is, however, but little doubt from the proceedings which have been taken by some of the creditors, that the concern will be wound up. Certificates of indebtedness are, it is said, to be furnished to the depositors, so that they may negotiate them with other banks.

MESSRS. SMITH, KNIGHT & COMPANY, LONDON.

From the London Times (City Article), April 23.

The report of Smith, Knight & Co. (limited) the company whose embarrassments last autumn initiated the break-up of the finance speculation—to be presented on the 30th instant, states that the directors, in concurrence with the committee appointed by the creditors, have steadily directed their efforts towards the completion of the existing contracts, most of which are expected to be finished in the ensuing autumn, while at the same time they have strictly avoided entering into any new business.

Under an arrangement with the Sardinian Railway they are to receive £165,000 in six per cent. mortgage bonds, redeemable at an early period, which bonds will be offered to the creditors *pro rata* in reduction of their claims. The directors conclude by urging the shareholders to respond to the calls which it has been found absolutely essential to make. The direct liability of the company, including the sum of £271,659 of paid up capital, is now £791,625, and the assets nominally show a similar total.

FINANCE AND TRADE IN FRANKFORT.

From the London Times (City Article), April 23.

The advices from Frankfort describe continued feverishness on the Bourse. Every rumor sends Austrian funds violently up or down, and the fluctuations of last week were five per cent. The undemonstrative course of the Emperor Napoleon evidently causes great apprehension; but still it is said the general opinion is that ultimately there will be no war, and that a compromise will be arrived at. Capitalists are, for the most part, buyers, and take up whatever the speculators offer for sale. Hence money not only continues abundant at the stock exchange, but prices for most stocks are higher for cash than for time. American bonds are again in good request, and their firmness is increased by the knowledge that there is a large speculative account open with adverse operators.

Meanwhile, however, the political anxiety begins to tell upon trade. The Leipsic fair has been the worst on record. Letters from Crefeld and Elberfeld give a lamentable picture of the state of the manufactures. Credits will be withdrawn and mills closed if the present uncertainty continues. "War," it is observed, "would at once cut off all the resources of Prussia, as she draws her taxes particularly from industry." The corn markets remain dull; but oats are slightly higher. Forged notes of twenty thalers of the Leipsic Bank have been detected.

Affairs in Japan.

THE TYCOON'S AMERICAN IRON-CLAD SAID TO BE A FAILURE—HER JAPANESE PURCHASER COMMITS SUICIDE.

From the London Times, April 25.

Letters from Yokohama (Japan) of the 25th of February state that an iron-plated corvette purchased in America for the Tycoon had arrived there. He requested Rear Admiral Roze, who commands the French squadron on the station, to have it fitted out for him. The Admiral commissioned a Lieutenant of the frigate *Guerriere* to do so. The Lieutenant took with him a quartermaster and some French seamen, together with two hundred and fifty Japanese, and the corvette will shortly be ready for sea. The French authorities in Japan consider this a proof of the confidence which the Tycoon reposes in them.

The Tycoon had further resolved to melt down all the old coin and to issue new.

The construction of a new port in the bay of Yokohama is to be commenced, on the arrival of French engineers and overseers, who were expected on the 15th of last month. The Tycoon had likewise determined to build a number of lighthouses. Foreign ships are to pay dues for their maintenance, which are to be regulated by an agreement with the consuls.

Further accounts from Yeddo, of the 5th of March, state that the corvette purchased in America was found, on examination, to be very defective, and too have cost too much. The Japanese engineer who purchased her had committed suicide.

Sporting.

THE FRENCH TURF.

Paris (April 22) Correspondence of the London Star.

The steeplechase at La Marche came off yesterday. The attendance was not only numerous, but more select than usual. The weather was magnificent, although the heat was somewhat oppressive. The sport was very good. The events of the day were the two matches in which the Duke of Hamilton made his debut as a gentleman rider, although the fact of his Grace weighing fourteen stone and a half is not particularly propitious for earning success in that occupation, and was probably the cause of his defeat yesterday.

He showed the true spirit of a Douglas, however. In the first race alone he got three falls, to say nothing of a hip bath; but rode on all the same. In the second he could have won had he chosen, inasmuch as Count d'Evry had considerable difficulty in making his horse clear the river. The duke cantered on evidently for the mere pleasure of enjoying that most enjoyable of all sensations, a run. The duke rode the first match against Prince Murat, the latter winning easily with "Fille de l'Air II." In the second match his grace rode "Newry," which was beaten by "Mastrillo," ridden by Count d'Evry. The Emperor was not present.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA OUT SHOOTING.

The official journal of Teheran gives the following account of a shooting party in which the Shah had taken part:—The royal personage who casts on the earth the shadow of God, has passed his time very agreeably in the chase at Diadjroune. With the aid of God he killed thirty-two head of game, and deigned to bring down a number of partridges, moorhens, and pheasants. The Grand Sypachsadar (Minister of War), who accompanied the great Sovereign of Iran, obtained a remarkable distinction, for his Majesty, who dispenses his grace and generosity so unsparingly, deigned to present him with a partridge with his own hand.

The Ex-Rebel Privateer.

CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "TALLAHASSEE."

Admiralty Court, London, April 24, before the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington.

THE "CAMELEON," OTHERWISE THE "TALLAHASSEE."

This was a suit instituted on behalf of the Government of the United States of America to obtain possession of the vessel *Cameleon*, otherwise *Tallahassee*. It will be remembered that the *Tallahassee* was one of the Confederate cruisers, and in that capacity succeeded in capturing and destroying vessels belonging to American subjects.

The vessel in question arrived at Liverpool in the spring of last year, and was arrested at the instance of the United States Consul at that port. The alleged owner appeared in the suit, but failed to file an answer, although the Court had issued an order to that effect, and given the defendant considerable time within which to comply with the order.

The Admiralty Advocate (Mr. E. C. Clarkson with him) now moved the Court, with the consent of the defendant, to decree possession of the vessel to the Government of the United States, and to condemn the defendant in costs, which, by agreement, was to be limited to the Marshal's fees.

Decree accordingly.

THE VESSEL SURRENDERED.

The steamship *China*, at Halifax, reports:—The United States Consul at Liverpool on the 16th took formal possession of the ex-Rebel cruiser, the *Tallahassee*, in the name of the American Government, on the terms of the decision of the Court of Admiralty.

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Henry Gladding was charged with carrying concealed weapons. The witnesses for the prosecution stated that they saw him raise a "black-jack" with the intention of striking George Reynolds, at the fire, Penn and Almond streets, on the 17th of March.

Witnesses for the defendant testified that it was not a "black-jack" that he had, but a hose-spanner. Excellent good character was shown. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

George Reynolds was charged with an assault upon Henry Gladding. Gladding testified that at the fire on Penn and Almond streets, March 17th, a row occurred between the Niagara and Franklin Hose Companies about a fire-plug, and Reynolds raised a horn to strike him, but was prevented by a friend. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John Kiser was charged with assault and battery upon Aura Rosen. The son of Mrs. Rosen was whipping the son of Kiser, when the defendant ran out with a whip and licked young Rosen, and then jumped into a wagon. Mrs. Rosen went out in search of him and found him. After a few words she struck her with a whip. She took the whip from him, and in the scuffle she fell, when he took advantage and struck her on the arm with a brick.

She jumped up, flogged him with the whip, knocked him over with a brick, and routing him, drove him to a glass house; she there overtook him, whipped him soundly, causing him to cry out lustily, "Quit, 'nough, shtop, don't kill a poor little Dutchlander!" Witness for defendant testified that she struck the first blow. Not guilty.

Mr. George Driver was charged with furious driving and running over a lady, Mary E. Knight, injuring her seriously. It was about 6 o'clock one evening last November, Mrs. Wood and Mary E. Knight were crossing Sixth street near Vine, when a wagon came dashing up the street, as a witness testified at the rate of nine miles per hour, knocking the lady insensible and running over her. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Joseph Detwiler vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover damages for the loss of a favorite pointer dog, upon which plaintiff paid freight at and from Philadelphia to Moreton Station, on the Delaware Junction Railroad, when on a shooting expedition in October, 1865. The dog was lost or stolen somewhere on the line of the Junction railroad. The suit was quite a novel one, and elicited from counsel on both sides a considerable degree of pleasantry, historical information, poetry, and law. The defense embraced among other points, 1st, That the dog was lost through plaintiff's carelessness in having his collar too loose, so that he slipped through it, and escaped. 2d. That as the testimony showed that the dog was not lost on the line of defendant's road, they were not responsible. Several sportsmen were examined as to the value of gunning dogs. The case occupied the attention of the Court up to the hour of adjournment. Verdict for plaintiff for $125. Mitcheson for plaintiff; Brewster for defendant.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

Supreme Court New York—May 7. Before Justice Barnard—Nelson Chase and others agt. J. Howard Smith and others. This case was the first on the calendar of the Supreme Circuit, Part 1, this morning, and was, owing to the pressure of Oyer and Terminer business, transferred by Mr Justice Ingraham to the head of the calendar, Part II. Meanwhile a motion was made at Chambers to postpone the case on the ground of the absence of an important witness, a Mrs. Hall, from the State, for the purpose of taking her testimony and obtaining other evidence.

This was resisted on the ground that the motion was made merely for delay, and that the sole purpose of taking Mrs. Hall's testimony was to revive old scandals about Mrs Jumel and to make out that the plaintiffs were not her heirs; that the old lady's statements would not help the defendant's case; and that she was being kept out of the State for the mere purpose of making this motion. After the reading of the plaintiffs' affidavits the Court adjourned the further hearing of the motion to to-day at 1 P. M.

DIVORCE OF A WELL-KNOWN WRITER.

Special Term—Before Justice Clerke.—Rosabe O Durand vs. Fitz Hugh Ludlow. Among the divorces granted during the last term was one against the above-named defendant, a well-known literary man, and contributor to the magazines. He was married at Watervile, Oneida county, June 15, 1859, and is charged by the plaintiff with adultery with a Mrs. Ives, both in this city and in the West. The case was commenced some time ago, but was delayed through the necessity of issuing a commission to the West. The case is now concluded by the decree of the Supreme Court, in the plaintiff's favor. Cornelius A. Runkle, defendant's attorney.—*New York Tribune.*

—A woman born without arms is giving exhibitions in writing with her feet in Georgia.

—Fifty thousand Fenian flags have been manufactured in Albany.

—Belle Boyd has left her husband in London on account of his dissipation.

—It is said the prettiest girls in Salt Lake City usually marry *Young*.

—Carlyle has declined the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh.

—The colored Methodists of Charleston, South Carolina, have purchased the Second Baptist church in that city for $20,000 in gold.

—Ada Isaacs Menken has purchased an elegant mansion in the neighborhood of Central Park, and styles it "Bleak House."

—All the sailmakers in the Gosport (Va.) Navy Yard have been discharged. Cause—want of funds to carry on the business.

—The Parisian proprietor of *L'Africaine* is said to have realized $215,000 from its performance.

—Anthony Trollope, who is a travelling inspector for the Post Office, writes the greater part of his novels while travelling by railway.

—Labor is said to be worth in Mexico from eight to fifteen dollars a day. Out of a week the contractor can hope to get three days of good work. Flour is worth forty-five dollars a barrel.

—A London correspondent says crinoline has gone out of the fashionable world all at once, like a melting snow, or a vanishing rainbow. Only the servants and very common people now wear the wonderful expansions.

—As an illustration of the hard times in Richmond, the *Examiner* says one can easily put a five cent loaf of the bakers' in each cheek, a ten cent loaf in the middle, and whistle "Yankee Doodle" with surprising clearness.

—A marriage recently took place in South Carolina, wherein the bridegroom was 88, the bride 55, and the parson 85. It was a runaway match, the children of the blushing damsel being averse to it.

—A noted caterer in Baltimore says of a festival he is about preparing:—"All of the delicacies of the markets will be served by polite and careful waiters, prepared by experienced cooks." What cannibals they must have in Baltimore!

—The widow of Joseph Smith is still alive at Nauvoo, Ill., and is represented as stubbornly taciturn and a devout believer in the Mormon faith. She is now sixty-two years of age, and has been remarried.

—The *Cincinnati Commercial* says:—"Exchange was in larger request, and the supply so much reduced that shipments of legal tenders were made to a liberal extent. The money market was kept fairly active, though it was not as large as it has been for several days past. Rates of interest range about as they have, and a large part of the applications for loans is on call, for temporary uses."

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Cash in Hand.

On May 1, there was in the various public depositaries $24,223,730·39, for which there are Government securities, held by General Spinner, amounting to $36,114,500.

Personal.

The Count de Lasteyrie of Paris, a member of the French Institute, and until the accession of Louis Napoleon a prominent representative in the French Assemblies, arrived in town yesterday. The Count is a lineal descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Brevet Colonel B. E. Johnson, V. R. C., and Colonel John Mansfield have been ordered to report to General Howard for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

A Financial Flurry.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank has caused a general feeling of dissatisfaction among depositors in other institutions, and yesterday quite a run was made on some others, and a large amount of deposits have been removed to Jay Cooke's, the First National, and to the United States Treasury. There are no other suspensions, however, and it is announced by Maury & Co. that they will resume to-morrow.

Virginia Freedmen.

The Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia has just reported to the Assistant Commissioner at Richmond the results of a thorough investigation of the affairs of the freedmen in the State of which he has just completed an inspection; his report on the whole is comparatively favorable. He represents the various colored schools generally well attended, and the prejudice existing against the freedmen slowly but steadily diminishing. The sanitary condition of the freedmen has so far improved throughout the State that all Bureau hospitals have been abolished, the employers, in compliance with the terms of their labor contracts, furnishing the requisite medical attendance. The demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply in all portions of the State. The wages of the male freedmen average about $12 per month, including food, quarters, and medical attendance.

The Merchants' National Bank.

The doors of the Merchants' National Bank remain open, and the officers remain there, making promises of future redemption, but with no prospect of being able to fulfil them. It appears that there was on deposit from the Interior Department on account of Indian funds, $32,937; Post Office Department, dead letter, fraud, waste paper fund, and disbursing clerk, $9000; Treasury Department, $5000; and other Paymasters and Quartermasters, $640,163; total, $687,000. Gen. Spinner holds above the amount necessary for the redemption of the notes of the bank about $140,000, leaving a loss for the Government of $547,000, without having recourse to stockholders, or counting upon the probable non-return of a large portion of the notes of the bank, or the bank recovering or having anything from the general assets of the concern. The official inquiry now going on will soon demonstrate the amount of the private deposits, their liabilities and assets. Information from Baltimore indicates that nothing of any account will be recovered from Bayne, or Bayne & Co., of Baltimore.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Horrible Butchery—The New Funding Scheme—The Trouble in the Union Party, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—In the western part of the city last evening, James Gibbons murdered a young German, named Henry Misnering, by running him through the body with a butcher knife. They were both butchers, and had a previous quarrel. Gibbons was arrested and sent to jail. He confesses the murder.

The new consolidated five per cent. funding scheme meets with universal approbation here and throughout Maryland.

The trouble in the Union party here causes some excitement, but there is no doubt of the unconditional Unionists triumphing, and the Conservatives, or Johnsonite faction, uniting with them.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Health Officers' report shows three new cases and three deaths from cholera since the last return. Sixty-five convalescents have been transferred from the hospital ship to the *Saratoga*. There are now only forty-seven patients in the hospital. The total number of deaths from cholera has been fifty.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The steamship *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Portland with $6700 in treasure. Five hundred half chests of the finest Oolong tea were sold yesterday, at 57 cents per pound, on thirty days credit. Arrived, ship *California*, Captain Barber, from Boston. Mining stocks are dull and drooping.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived, steamer *Palmyra*, Liverpool April 26, and *Herman Livingston*, Savannah May 4.

The Steamer "Aries."

BOSTON, May 8.—The steamer *Aries* has arrived from Philadelphia.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived, steamer *Saragossa*, from Charleston.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 8—Cotton is quiet at 34@35c. Flour has advanced 10@20 cents; sales of 10,500 bbls. of State at $7

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Memphis Riot.

From the Tribune.

When the Jamaica disturbances occurred, the first accounts charged the negroes with conspiracy and wholesale massacres. It has since appeared that there was no conspiracy, and that it was the whites who were guilty of massacreing the negroes. In the Memphis riots last week, the first telegrams, as in the Jamaica case, laid all the blame on the negroes—who, it may be remembered, do not control the telegraph wires. Whether subsequent and accurate narratives will acquit the negroes and inculpate the whites, we do not know, but it is certain that the telegrams were based on very imperfect information. The Memphis papers of the morning after the riot are at hand, and their stories about the origin and progress of the affray are not merely inconsistent, but no two of them agree in any single particular, except that in one way or another they make the negro the occasion of the difficulty.

The *Avalanche* says the riot originated from a difficulty between a white boy and negro boy, whom two officers tried to separate, when a crowd of fifteen or twenty grown negroes, armed with pistols, surrounded the police and immediately commenced an unprovoked assault upon them. The *Argus* says it began by two policemen going to arrest a man who sold liquor in South Memphis, whereupon negro soldiers drinking in the grog shop charged upon the police, and were in turn attacked by a reinforcement of constables. The *Bulletin*, remarking that there are half-a-dozen rumors about the matter, is positive that the trouble really began with a negro driving a wagon which came into collision with another wagon driven by a white man. The two came to blows, whips were used, other negroes interfered; then a policeman came up and attempted to arrest—of course—the negro first concerned. Pistols were drawn on both sides, the fight became general, and then spread indefinitely. The *Post*—the only paper in Memphis that is not Rebel to the core—confesses it could not ascertain the cause of the difficulty, but gives one version, which is that is that sundry drunken colored soldiers fell on a policeman and killed him (which cannot be true, because no policeman was killed), and then the police and citizens then made an indiscriminate attack on the negroes in that neighborhood.

The details given in these four papers of the progress of the fight do not agree any better than the stories they tell about its origin. It is useless to try to sift them. They all, however, admit that the negroes suffered out of all proportion to the whites—a remarkable result truly, considering that the negroes are charged with being the aggressors, and are pictured as drawn up in great numbers in line of battle, and firing heavy volleys into solid columns of charging policemen. The one white man killed was hit by a stray ball. Wherever in the city a negro showed himself he was hunted and fired on. Twenty, says the *Avalanche*, were killed and wounded, and the same paper states that "many negroes, who had nothing to do with the outrage in South Memphis, were roughly treated in the intense and general excitement of the hour." A detachment of regulars sent at a late hour to quell the riot took sides with the whites, as might be supposed, and "used no light persuasion in the matter, as the battered-up condition of many of the negroes afterwards sent to the Station House exhibited." In front of the Gayoso House, about dark, a negro was shot in the face. "The mob," says the *Argus*, "was at no time in that locality."

From the narrative of the *Bulletin*, which comes nearer to being coherent than any other, it appears that the regulars did not reach the ground till after the riot had been suppressed, and whatever violence they committed was therefore wholly vindictive. The same paper mentions four negroes who were shot after the riot was at an end. The *Post* states that "some of the arrested were, after being taken into custody, beaten nearly to a jelly. We saw one with his head covered with gashes, bruises, and blood, discharged from the Station House, there being no ground of complaint against him."

Difficult as it is to get at the facts, there is no difficulty in understanding the spirit with which the whites of Memphis discuss this event. The papers make haste to proclaim it a "war of races," and the *Avalanche* begins its leading article in this style:—

"The bloody appetite of the radicals, in and out of Congress, has begun in earnest its terrible satiation. The reports from all parts of the country have indicated, for some time, that radical fiendishness was indulging a partial satisfaction; but not until yesterday afternoon did the people of Memphis become fully aware of the terrible consequences which the radicals have entailed upon the country, or of the fearful volcano upon which they have been so long sleeping. The idea inculcated into the sluggish intellect of the negro, that his new condition accords him superiority over the white man in all the pursuits of civil and political life, has at last culminated in the active belief that the civil laws of the land are to be overridden with high-handed outrage, in virtue, forsooth, of his dusky, swarthy color"

And by way of keeping the peace for the future, the same paper, with the same affectation that marked the Rebel papers in New York during the July riots of 1863, thus encourages the murderous spirit of its friends:—

"The present state of the public mind, excited as it is by the fact that the white officers of the law have been fired upon by negroes, who but to-day have expired their service as Federal soldiers, and doffed their authority, to begin an unlicensed foray upon law and order, bids us, in the interest of the public peace, to postpone, to a more calm occasion, any further observations which the outrage naturally suggests.

"We would at this time, upon behalf of the unfortunate class, who, by the machinations and teaching of designing white men, have been brought to this condition of turbulent, violent, and bloody opposition to the civil law, ask our fellow-citizens to refrain from any exercise of justifiable violence upon them."

This invitation to bloodshed was but sparingly accepted; the troops, we suppose, being numerous enough to keep order on the following days.

United States Consolidated Debt.

From the Times.

The purpose of consolidating, at the earliest practicable period the entire public debt, which now bears a funded or fundable shape, meets a hearty response from nearly all quarters. The proposition of gradually turning the entire two thousand millions into a uniform five per cent. stock is generally accepted, though not yet, perhaps, universally so. The exceptions are not found at Washington, so far as the main purpose is concerned—that of cheapening the burden of interest and rendering as nearly uniform as possible the tenor of the public debt of the United States, that it may be the earlier extinguished—for we have reason to believe that both Houses of and all parties in Congress, as well as the Executive, will unite to place the measure within the grasp of a practical administration of the national finances. The objections thus far made through the press refer mainly to some of the details of the bill prepared at the Treasury, and moved last week by Mr. Sherman in the Senate. Only one of our city contemporaries has ventured to call this five per cent. measure Utopian, on the authority of Wall street, and this, we presume, was said on a somewhat exclusive rather than general consultation of opinion, though it is fresh in the public recollection that something of the same sort was predicted in that quarter against popularizing the original Five-twenty loan. It could not be done, thought and said a certain portion of Wall street. Only $25,000,000 out of five hundred millions had been taken up all over the country, unsolicited, by the conversion of greenbacks, when the good work was entered upon by the subscription agent of the Treasury. Only one overture had been made from "Wall street" to Secretary Chase for the purchase of Five-twenties of 1862, and that for barely $50,000,000, or one-tenth the grand total, at a discount of ten per cent. in greenbacks, or ninety cents on the dollar.

Yet the loan was subsequently popularized and distributed to the last dollar, at its face value, in the very midst of the exigencies and defeats, as well as victories of the war. And while we may add that somewhat similar opposition or grave doubts were expressed in the same quarter, about the close of the war, of the 7·30 per cent. popular loans, altogether to the vast sum of $830,000,000, we are quite sure that our neighbor assumes too much in quoting the revival of this "Wall street" feeding on the present occasion. On the contrary, we believe that through the medium of the New York market, a very large conversion of the other securities of the United States will be made into the consolidated five per cent. stock of the United States as soon as it is authorized and made ready for distribution on the terms indicated by the bill now before Congress.

Lord John Russell and Our Enfant Terrible—"Why Should We Not be Friends?"

From the Herald.

Lord John Russell is a man of excellent sentiments—like "Joseph Surface," He is also an eminently respectable man; so very respectable, that it would not at all do, it would be a kind of social outrage, to suppose that he could be guilty of any act of questionable morality. He has assured us frequently of his high regard. He has told us how much he admired our spirit, and paid us the highest of all the respectable compliments in declaring that we were second only to England herself in the possession of all admirable qualities. His sentiments were so beautiful and his respectability so positive, that it would have been the basest ingratitude in us not to feel how splendid a thing it was to have secured his recognition. We felt it accordingly. How could we have had the moral courage to intimate that he might not be sincere? We so young and he so respectable. It is true that we knew all the time he had done things not consistent with his professed admiration and amity. We had a thousand good evidences that he hated us with bitter intensity. But we were so overpowered by his respectability, so oppressed by the gracious condescension of his sentiments, that we never had the heart to speak out plainly and call him to account, and so we went on in the conventional way, and through Mr. Seward, who does propriety on our part, we answered Lord Russell's polite palaver with palaver equally polite, and assured him, in the true society style, of our distinguished consideration.

But there is a character not to be controlled by the ordinary usages of society, not crushed by the dignity of others, never put down by any reflections on its own significance. This is the *enfant terrible*. It is a creature that is the horror of all good society on account of the simple truths it blurts out. No solemn sham is safe against its childlike simplicity. It asks the splendid lady of fashion if those are her new teeth, and what she has done with the ugly ones she had last year, and to please take her hair off to show how easy she can do it. It tells the elegant fop that the coat he has on now is prettier than the blue one with patches on the elbows that he had on last time, and so on, exposing with innocent unconsciousness all the admirably arranged cheats of the respectable people.

We have in our American family a good specimen of this character named Bancroft. One day we had a party, and among those invited were some particular friends of the eminently respectable man of beautiful sentiments, Earl Russell. And it happened that the *enfant terrible* let out in the presence of these persons all our private family opinions of the great Earl. It was terrible. All our fireside expressions were absolutely laid bare to the world by this indiscreet little gabbler, and the Earl, who had supposed that our polite expressions were sincere, learned that we really saw through all his shams and actually had the audacity to canvass his hypocrisy. We were awfully ashamed it made such a fuss.

But this, bad as it was, was not the worst of it. The exposures of an *enfant terrible* are uncomfortable enough, and people generally show their common sense by refusing to hear what is said. It will commonly be noticed that when an *enfant terrible* has hit upon any particularly awkward point, everybody is looking out of the window or lost in rapturous admiration of a Domenichino, or doubled up over a torso in the corner, so that you can hardly attract their attention. This is polite, and the injured individual may suppose that no one has heard what was said. Imagine any one stupid enough to answer the *enfant terrible*, or instituting an argument on the topic to correct false impressions! This is just what Lord Russell has done. He has written to *pater familias* that the *enfant terrible* must be hauled over the coals; that such a prattler must not be permitted to throw suspicion on the good intentions of so respectable a person. His letter to Mr. Adams is a model for all future personages who, scandalized by uncomfortable truths, may deem it expedient to write to the guardians or other persons supposed to be responsible for the offending infant.

The *enfant terrible*, however, had found a letter somewhere, and no sooner does he hear of Russell's demand that he should be laid across the paternal knee, than, presto, he produces this letter. Brought to the point, he gives clear, distinct, deliberate, unquestionable proof of his original declaration that Russell had "made haste to send word through all the palaces of Europe that the great republic was in its agony; that a headstone was all that remained due by the law of nations." His argument will immensely deepen the impression made by his original utterance. He discloses, also, a curious fact—namely, that he had told the British Minister not to come to the House of Representatives on the day in question. He informed him twice that he would hear unpleasant things and had better stay away; but the bold Briton wouldn't do it. He would have his feelings hurt. He was resolved and determined to endure the hard things, and went just where he knew they would reach him. The letters of Russell to Adams about Bancroft and of Bancroft to Adams about Russell, with the accompanying papers, are richly worth perusal.

There is one very remarkable point in Russell's exculpation of himself, as fine a piece of British cant as we have ever seen. Unable to answer the arguments of his complicity in the English scheme against us, he threw himself back on the general principles of philanthropy. He quotes from the Declaration of Independence the words of the fathers that Englishmen should be to us as the rest of mankind, "enemies in war, in peace friends." And upon this he echoes, "Why should we not be friends as the great men of the American Revolution intended us to be?" Can anything of lofty impudence surpass this? Why should we not be friends? says this high priest of cant. Why are you always remembering and throwing up to me the uncomfortable things I have done? Why don't you let me love you? Why should we not be friends? Why? He sent out the *Alabama* armed with British cannon, shielded in British ports, to burn hundreds of American ships; but why should we not be friends? He did the same with the *Sea King*, and when she came home again he set her red-handed pirates free, as if they had done something praiseworthy. And why should we not be friends? He thought it was all right that men should cross from Canada to burn our villages and attempt to burn our great cities—right that the British authorities should support them and set them at large when brought into court. Why should we not be friends? Can anybody possibly find any reason why we should not be friends, and why the American people should not love and admire Lord Russell just as much as Lord Russell does the American people?

The Present Attitude of Nations.

From the Daily News.

The news from Europe, brought by the steamer *Peruvian*, and which we published yesterday, will be found to be very interesting. The German question, which has distracted the Continent for the last month, seems to have taken an entirely new turn, and a serious cause of rupture between sorely badgered Austria and not-to-be-put-off Prussia is brought about through the anomalous attitude of Italy. The proposal of Austria to Prussia, that there should be a simultaneous disarming of the forces of the two powers, has had its natural sequence in another demand from Prussia. While Herr Bismark was willing to accede to the mutual abandonment of military preparations, he was not willing that his silent partner in the little difficulty should be left in the lurch. Italy, heretofore connected with the Austro-Prussian squabble by report chiefly, now, by Prussia's interest in the attitude of Austria towards her, stands confessed an ally of the former. The apparently purposeless concentration of troops on her part at Bologna, and her naval preparations, now take the shape of parts of a grand plan, wherein, in the combined war which she and Prussia contemplated against Austria, the possession of Venetia would be insured to the Italian Crown, at the same time that her ally acquired the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

This unfolding the compact between the allies cannot fail to have a marked effect upon other powers, witnesses of the quarrel. Prussia's tenacity in holding her antagonist to a military account at all hazards, and her evident intention to force the differences between her and Austria to the test of the sword, will serve greatly to array the public opinion of Europe, at present almost unanimous in denunciation of her course, against her. Europe will see, in her persistent refusal to re-establish a peaceful order of things without continued concessions from her adversary, a settled purpose of war—a calamity which, just now, would not at all be satisfactory to her neighbors.

How far, in the singular complications that seem to follow upon every progressive stage of this vexatious Schleswig-Holstein question, this opposition to her course would militate against her and operate in favor of Austria, does not appear. If the traditional policy of Europe be consulted, it would doubtless take the shape of a protest from the outside powers against a combination which palpably has for its result the spoliation of one of the great balancing powers of the European political system. However much France, for instance, might wish to see Austria humbled, it is not probable that she would quickly accede to a game of spoliation that, under other circumstances, might well be brought to bear upon herself.

The rumors which have obtained in the matter of the agreement between the French Emperor and the Prussian Government, touching the Rhine frontiers, and which have committed France to a neutrality in the case of war declared against Austria, have doubtless been greatly exaggerated or are entirely erroneous. The serious precedent involved in so wholesale a procedure as an armed combination to deprive Austria of her possessions—unless, indeed, some reasonable pretext, which in this quarrel Italy has not, were brought forward—would, of itself, be sufficient to induce a counter-combination to prevent the consummation of the military robbery.

That France does not contemplate engaging in any war growing out of the threatening Austro-Prussian question, is clearly shown in Louis Napoleon's warning to his former ally, Victor Emanuel, that he must not expect any countenance from him in case of hostilities between Italy and Austria. However just may be the claim of Italy upon Venetia, in consideration of the reciprocity of sentiment, nationality and language between the two, there is yet no justice in a war waged merely to secure the possession of this province. To acknowledge that there were, would be to open the door to anarchy, usurpation, and general rapine. Under that dispensation, old causes of quarrel would be revived, dynasties would be overturned, and general confusion would prevail. Hence, in order to preserve this foundation stone of the European system unimpaired, has Louis Napoleon, contrary to the tenor of rumored intended action on his part been compelled to range himself, in a manner, against that cause which he has been supposed to favor, and to give the weight of his implied sympathies to Austria.

Of all the incomprehensible and unforeseen results of the agitation of this unending and war-begetting Schleswig-Holstein business, the most unforeseen, truly, is that which, according to our latest advices, places Austria at dagger's point with Italy, and Prussia championing the latter against her next-door neighbor. Much of the troublous times now, between Austria and Italy, has arisen from the rash and impetuous character of King Victor Emanuel. That ruler, intent upon the possession of Venetia, and more prone to settle differences with the sword than by tame arbitration of diplomatic passages at arms, has, beyond question, placed himself as deep in the mud as Prussia is in the mire in the quarrel with Austria. Therefore, when Herr Bismark answers, affirmatively, to Austria's proposition, looking to the simultaneous abandonment of hostile preparations, he must, before the *entente cordiale* can be fully re-established, set to work to pull King Victor Emanuel out of the slough into which that adventurous monarch so thoughtlessly plunged. His method of doing this, however, is but adding another slur to those already put upon Austria. Whereas that power could afford to acknowledge Prussia's right to demand explanations of conduct that touched her individual interests, it is questionable whether she will as readily concede the existence of her right to interfere in the unexpected difficulty with Italy. It is at least creditable to Bismark, however (presuming, what is not probable, that he does seek peace), that in settling up matters with Austria, he did not leave his ally in the lurch.

So far from the certainty of quiet being acquired by the turn of affairs brought to our knowledge by the arrival of the *Peruvian*, we are inclined to believe that with an affected solution of the question of the hour in favor of peace, has come, in reality, the most critical moment in the whole muddled controversy. Italy, the political mole that has been craftily burrowing for some weeks past, having now come to the surface, we may expect a final arrangement of the whole matter. If Austria yield to Bismark further than she has done, she loses prestige greatly. If she resist his continued demands, and requires satisfactory explanations from Italy of her conduct, then she must expect the onus of war to be thrown upon her by Prussia, and make her arrangements accordingly. That is our reading of the present attitude of Austria.

Usurpation of the Executive Power by Congress.

From the World.

To depose the President would be a less flagrant offense against the Constitution than to deprive him of his authority. If he were deposed, there would be an immediate necessity (there being no Vice-President) for a new Presidential election; and the incoming President would, during the unexpired part of Mr. Johnson's term, be clothed with all the legitimate authority which belongs to the office. Not daring to attempt so bold a step as deposing the President, this revolutionary Rump Congress are seeking to divest him of the executive power by nullifying that part of the Constitution which invests him with it. A bill has already passed the Senate, which, by forbidding the payment, aims to prevent the appointment of officers to fill vacancies caused by removal during the recess of the Senate. The authority to make such appointments is as explicitly conferred on the President as is any power, on any branch of the Government, in any part of the Constitution. The authority is given in these words:—

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

To forbid the payment out of the Treasury of any compensation to officers so commissioned, is to annul one part of the Constitution by an abuse of power conferred by another. Congress has complete power over the expenditure of money; but can it, therefore, alter the salary of the President, or diminish those of the Judges? It is a gross abuse of the power to so use it as to defeat the operation of any part of the Constitution.

The *Tribune* is venturesome enough to attempt an argumentative defense of this revolutionary attempt to depose the President from the functions, while leaving him the empty title, of his office. That journal makes a curious and characteristic exhibition of its proneness to make a jumble of clearly marked distinctions. We do not expect to cure it of its chronic confusion of thought; but its want of discrimination affords us an occasion to place in a clear light a subject which has become important. The *Tribune* quotes (inadvertently *misquotes*) a part of the section of the second article which relates to appointments to office, and makes this comment: "Here it is seen that the *advice* as well as *consent* of the Senate is made essential. Say what we may of its wisdom or fitness, this is the paramount law of the land."

By the emphasis the *Tribune* lays on the word "advice," we suppose it means to contend that the Senate has a right to be consulted on appointments before they are make. Advice, from very meaning of the word, precedes the the action to which it relates. But if the *Tribune* locates the "advice" which the Senate is entitled to give previous to the appointment, will it tell us where, in point of time, it would place the "consent?" If they are both one act, and rendered at one time, what does the *Tribune* mean by the sharp line of discrimination it draws between them? Advice *must* be given before the act, or it is not advice; consent *may* be given a term it; but if, as the *Tribune* seems to contend, *both* advice and consent are essential to the validity of every appointment, will it point out in what measure the Senate has ever acted, or ever can act, so as to meet both parts of the constitutional requirement, and justify the emphasis with which the critic discriminates one from the other? The question which the *Tribune's* discrimination thus confuses, we will disentangle and elucidate. We must first cite these constitutional provisions:—

"The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law"—*Art. II, Sec 2*

"He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States."—*Art. II, Sec. 3.*

It will be seen that in appointments to office under the Government, the Constitution marks three distinct steps or stages, viz.:—

1. The *nomination*, which is vested solely in the President.

2. The *appointment*, which also belongs to the President, but requires the concurrence of the Senate.

3. The *commission*, which is the President's sole act.

The initial and the final step in every appointment being thus given to the President, the Constitution guards him completely against the necessity of tolerating in office any person he does not approve. If we inquire at what stage of this triple process an appointment becomes *complete*, we shall easily test the propriety of the word "advice," as applied to the participation of the Senate. It is too obvious for remark that the nomination does not complete the appointment. Does the action of the Senate? Unless the word "advice" (we thank the *Tribune*) is unmeaning, or means something wholly inconsistent with usage, the *appointment* still remains to be made by the President after the Senate have acted on the *nomination*. If they advise the appointment, the President has then power to make it, and to commission the officer. The action of the Senate being in the nature of advice necessarily precedes the appointment, which the President is then free to make or not as he chooses.

When vacancies occur in the recess of the Senate, the Constitution provides for filling them by dispensing with the first two of the three ordinary steps, and authorizing the President to grant temporary commissions. It is, accordingly, evident that the only way the Senate can *constitutionally* have a voice in every appointment made during the whole twelve months, is to remain in perpetual session.

But whatever may be the degree of participation to which the Senate may be entitled, nothing could be more evidently absurd than the pretension of Congress (consisting of the two Houses) to hold the appointing power of the President in check, as is proposed by the bill now pending. So far as the President does not possess the whole appointing power, he shares it with the Senate, whose power of saying that they consider A. B. or C. D. unfit for this or that office, is a very different thing from a check on the appointing power of the President by the joint action of both branches of Congress.

Whatever restraint there may be on the choice of the President, it is lodged solely in the Senate. The present scheme for usurping the executive power by Congress, is one of the most revolutionary and dangerous things ever attempted. It has its birth, as the *Tribune* itself confesses, in party fears lest the President should remove the radicals who oppose his policy. But if all the President's subordinates may defy him, and act as they please, then they, not he, possess the executive power, though the Constitution bestows it all on him. He might as well be out of office as to have no control over his subordinates, since he would be no more powerless in the one case than in the other.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 28 5 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leages, in extent nearly half a mile in length, situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,

[4 25 1m

N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,

Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4 6 5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited

5 7 3t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA May 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5), and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2) on the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

5 3 6t B. R. COMEGYS, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 5, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the provisions of the ordinance prohibiting persons from washing or causing to be washed "any Pavements in the City of Philadelphia, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening" will be rigidly enforced until the first of October prox.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,

5 5 3t Chief of Police.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on MONDAY Evening, May 14 Subject—"Peculiar People." The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, 8th inst., and no tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. The north half of the house will be sold at Ashmead & Evans' Books ore, No. 724 Chesnut street and the south half at Trumpler's Music store Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents 5 5 8t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, free of National and State taxes payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 3 30t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865 will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The Annual Meeting of contributors will be held at the office, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and ARCH Streets, on Tuesday, May 8, A. D. 1866 at 4 P. M. An election of four Trustees and six Managers will be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. MACGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

5 4 4t

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 30 9t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 21 ALDEN Lane Albany N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract or Miraffeurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St. N. Y. 3 8 3

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 5

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety

WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESNUT STREET

8 24 §

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE. "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

HIBERNIA, "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA,"

Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company. Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 128 DELAWARE Avenue

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY 10th instant. Freight, taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 5 5 4t No. 132 South WHARVES.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

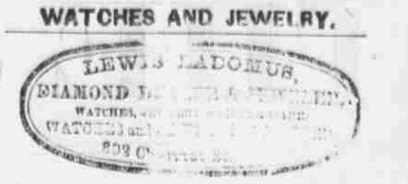
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 3 13 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED to act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 415 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his entire and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

5 2 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware.

8 8§

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 S. ELEVENTH Street Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MESSENGER COMPANY)

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give threehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feels confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified and a Badge with the inscription

"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY"

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a Ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in success ul operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston and the Company feel satisfied that their effor s to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working Classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

1 Single Erranda with a package.	time	a H. Work for a certain	
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. $1 25

One day $2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent, Office No.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

DROWNED BODY RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware, near the mouth of Cooper's creek, which had from appearances been two or three weeks in the water. Part of his dress was that of a soldier, but nothing was found upon him to indicate who he was. His clothing was all pretty well worn and rather shabby. Coroner Roberts took charge of the body, and held an inquest upon it.

THE COURTS.—The Courts resumed the work of disposing of the business of the term for May yesterday. The cases tried thus far have been of a civil character. The criminal business will commence to-morrow. There are more than usual this term, as the grand jury found upwards of sixty true bills of various offenses.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL.—The cricket and base ball clubs in Camden are making unusual preparations to have a fine season of playing.

DISORDERLY.—Mayor Budd yesterday disposed of a number of cases of disorderly and riotous conduct, by imposing the usual fines.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—On January 1st ultimo, Mr. George C. Franciscus, who for a long term of years did ably the duties of Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in pursuance of a determination based upon evidences that his strength was becoming exhausted, and that repose was necessary, resigned the position, and Mr. S. P. Darlington was appointed in his stead. Yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. Franciscus—who now holds the less arduous post of General Agent of the road—a service of solid silver plate was presented to him by the officers and employes of the division. The affair was an entire surprise, none the less agreeable that the testimonial took the shape of a dinner set of sixteen massive pieces in silver, wrought in the very highest style of the silver-worker's art. Most of those present had been associated with Mr. Franciscus for many years, and the humblest of them had learned to love and esteem him as a considerate friend.

The plate was presented on behalf of the donors by George W. Mehaffy, of Marietta, Pa. It was received by Mr. Franciscus in person, in a brief and modest speech, in which, after expressing his gratitude for so kind a remembrance, he promised to forward to the Committee a more enduring expression of his feelings. We have seen and have been present at various affairs of corresponding character. We have never known an occasion that passed with greater pleasantness than that of yesterday. A delightful collation followed, at which the company present still further rendered the day memorable. The silver, that will become an heirloom in the family of the recipient, is thus inscribed:—

Presented to G. C. Franciscus, Superintendent, by the employes of the Philadelphia Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, January 1, 1866.

Each piece bears also the monogram of Mr. Franciscus. The style of the service is antique, and the ornamentation consists mainly of medallions.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The Committee on Property of the Board of Control met yesterday afternoon, to consider how and in what manner it would be best to procure suitable plans for new school-houses. With the view of eliciting the views of others, the Committee invites the presence of the Committee on Schools of Councils and all the architects of the city. The principal design seemed to be the mode of drawing into fair competition all the skill and talent which Philadelphia can command. The great difficulty which has operated in the past most in viriously has been the risk which each architect ran in having his plan rejected, and thus being at a loss of time, labor, and expense without compensation. To remedy this it is suggested that each architect appointed by the Committee should be paid a certain sum for his plans, which should be the property of the Board—a sum equal to the amount which the same actually cost—and the architect presenting the plan best approved should be the architect of the building. This was the suggestion of Edward Shippen, Esq., who said it had been adopted in the case of the Burd Orphan Asylum, and proved a wise one, and met with the approval of all the architects. The subject of school buildings, it seems, will receive the most careful attention of the Committee on Property, and we are glad to find we have so good a prospect of school-houses worthy of the name and a credit to the city.

POLICE ITEMS.—Robert Cooper, commonly known as Bob Ridley, had a hearing before Commissioner Sergeant, charged with dealing in counterfeit money. Sergeant Cameron, of the Thirteenth Police District, testified that the defendant was arrested at a tavern in this city, and that he had on his person six twenty dollar bills, all counterfeits, on the First National Bank of Portland, Connecticut. He was held in $2000 for his appearance at Court.

Arthur Held had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of appropriating goods at the store of Theodore Weil & Co., No. 227 South Third street. The accused had been in the employ of the firm as a book-keeper, and after leaving visited the store occasionally. Goods were missed, and it was ascertained that the defendant had taken articles of the same character to another store to be sold. Some of these were recovered and identified. The defendant was bound over to answer.

Gustavus Winhold and James Diamond were arrested on the charge of throwing stones at a fire company, by which one of the lamps of the Friendship Fire Company's apparatus was broken. They were held in $500 to answer.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.—The annual report of this institution is just issued. It is a small pamphlet, but is nevertheless full of suggestiveness in its every line. The amount of good that it does can never wholly be known. It is remarkable, however, that of its handsome collection of books many that used to be much sought after are now comparatively little read. It is an interesting fact, in this connection, that no book on the shelves is read with so great avidity as "The Life of Abraham Lincoln." During the last year 17,935 volumes have been loaned in the boys' department and 26,836 volumes in the girls' department. The average number using the library each month are 771 boys and 1073 girls. Of new admissions there has been an average of 57 boys and 46 girls. The treasurer's report and a table of statistics for the last year are annexed to this report. There are now on the shelves of the library in the boys' department about 13,500 volumes, and in the girls' department 7000 volumes.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania took place at the society's room, corner Sixth and Adelphi streets, last evening. Dr. B. H. Coates, the Vice-President, presided on the occasion. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The amended constitution, as passed at the stated meeting in January, and recorded in the minutes of that meeting, was read as referred to this meeting by the Executive Council, together with amendments thereto passed by the Executive Council. Mr. Aubrey H. Smith presented and read an amendment to the aforesaid amended constitution. The consideration of this amendment went over until the next quarterly meeting, to be held on the first Monday in August. Mr. Charles W. Morris gave notice that the amendments proposed by the Executive Council would be presented at the next meeting for adoption.

THE NORTHERN HOME ANNIVERSARY to-night at the church at Spring Garden and Twentieth streets, promises to be a very agreeable affair. In addition to the reading of the thirteenth annual report, there will be addresses by Bishop Simpson, Rev. Messrs. Henson, Hutter, and Cookman, and exercises by the children. The public are invited.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Chief Ruggles has, under the authority of his Honor Mayor McMichael, issued a public notice that citizens shall not wash their street pavements or cause them to be washed, between the hours of seven o'clock A. M. and seven o'clock P. M., from the present time until the 1st of October. The enforcement of this very excellent ordinance will relieve the minds of housekeepers in sections of the city most remote from the fountain head, from all apprehension of bursting "water backs" or range boilers. On Saturday morning last the supply of water was so weak in the vicinity of Moyamensing avenue and Dickinson street, that hot water ran out of the cold spiggot. Range fires had to be reduced to prevent explosion; cooking dinners, therefore, was entirely out of the question. It is the special duty of high constables to enforce the ordinance.

A BAD HUSBAND.—James McGayle, residing in a court running north from Walnut street, above Tenth, was arrested last evening, by Reserve Officers Parker and Rawlings, at Tenth and Chesnut streets, upon the charge of beating his wife in a terrible manner. McGayle was intoxicated at the time. He struck his wife with a heavy water-bucket upon the back part of her head, inflicting a large gash, knocking her down, and while she was lying upon the floor in an insensible condition, he seized an iron bar and pounded her upon her arms and shoulders. He was locked up in the Central Station, and will have a hearing this morning.

COMPLIMENTS AMONG THE FIREMEN.—A very beautiful badge, made up of a pretty combination of fine gold, representing hose, fire-horn, hat, and pipe, all appropriately inscribed, and embellished with the figures "13," in enamel, has been made to the order of the Reliance Fire Company, of Philadelphia, and is intended as a present to Mr. George W. Gregg, the foreman of the Reliance Engine Company, of Brooklyn, New York. The presentation will be made at a ball to be given on Wednesday evening by the Reliance, of Philadelphia.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Joseph Thompson, colored, aged fifty-eight years, residing at No. 405 Radcliffe street, while engaged in washing windows at Messrs. Reynolds & Fisher's, No. 413½ Arch street, yesterday afternoon, fell from a ladder upon which he was standing, to the pavement, fracturing his skull. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital about 2 o'clock, and died shortly after.

VISITORS FROM LONDON.—Rev. Mr. Brock, of Bloomsbury, London; and Rev. Mr. Martin, of Blackheath, London, who arrived in the *Scotia* last week, on a visit to the Baptist churches of America, delivered brief addresses before the Sunday School of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, on Sunday afternoon.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Lewis Nagle, employed by the Reading Railroad Company as a car driver, who was so seriously injured a few days ago, while engaged in uncoupling a train of coal cars at Thirteenth and Willow streets, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Adolphus Nicholis, aged fifteen years, residing at Thirteenth and Cherry streets, had his head lacerated yesterday morning, at Eleventh and Market streets, by a horse treading upon him. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A colored man, name unknown, yesterday, while cleaning a second-story window, in Arch street, above Fourth, fell to the pavement, striking his head against a doorstep in his descent. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died in a few hours.

STABLE BURNED.—An alarm about half-past eight o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a frame barn belonging to Ward Stonebacker, at the corner of Gordon and Seventh streets, Nineteenth Ward. Loss about $200.

DROWNING CASE.—The body of an infant was found floating in the Schuylkill river, near the Reading Railroad bridge, yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict according to facts rendered.

FIRE.—Foster's weaving factory, on Mill street, Frankford, was slightly damaged by fire about half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames originated from a stove in the drying-room. Loss about $250.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At No. 210 Crown street, yesterday, a man named Henry Brown was found dead in his bed. He was subject to fits, and probably died in one. The Coroner held an inquest—verdict to that effect.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

S. B. HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS
Will exhibit in Philadelphia
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 7, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LOT,
corner of LOCUST AND BROAD STREETS.
PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ON WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
A GORGEOUS PAGEANT WILL BE REPEATED
more brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry or the splendors of the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR!
Carrying a Living
LION IN THE STREETS!
and containing an Allegorical Tableau of America, represented by a group of beautiful Females, classically draped. At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped beautiful girls, representing
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.
NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,
and other Chariots, Cars, and Berlins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by a magnificent Stud of foreign Horses, and succeeded by the whole troupe of Artists, including the most beautiful LADY RIDERS in the world,
FOURTEEN SHETLAND PONIES
drawing the FAIRY CHARIOT OF TITANIA. The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.
MR. CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS LIONS
will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will enter the DEN OF LIONS, and exhibit his astonishing magnetic power over the monsters of the desert and the jungle, feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate his control over them.
DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,
Lady and Gentleman Riders, Trained Lions, Horses, Ponies, etc. etc.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under 12 years.....25 cents.
Performances at 2 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—For full particulars see large posters and circulars. 5 7

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT
OF THE
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866,
on which occasion
HAYDN'S
SEASONS
WILL BE PERFORMED ENTIRE.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Soprano;
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso,
will sustain the principal parts assisted by the powerful Chorus of the Society, of
THREE HUNDRED VOICES,
and the
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
CHARLES SCHMIDT, Leader.
The whole under the direction of C. BRUNS.
The Box Sheet will be opened at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 9.
Tickets to all parts of the house.....Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Subscribers holding tickets dated May 3 will present them at Trumpler's, where they will receive Tickets for Reserved Seats, in exchange, for the 15th.
5 8 10 12 14 15 6t

THE ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENT MOVING Diorama of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW will be exhibited every evening this week at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. The moonlit Domes and Battlements of the "City of the Czars," the advance and retreat of the French army, the hasty flight of the citizens, carrying with them their treasure; the spread of the flames, the booming of cannon ringing of bells, etc. etc. make this exhibition one of the most thrilling and attractive works of art that has ever been witnessed by the American public.
Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents 5 7 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.
125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575·25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.
PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1	do	do	10 000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
25	do	do	$1000 each..... 25 00
9	do	do	$500 each..... 10,000
20	do	do	$50 each..... 1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue.....	10,000
1	do	do Lake street.....	5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street.....	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st....	10 000
2	do	do No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets.....	6,000
3	do	do in good locality.....	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each.....	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.
SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4·50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43·50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.
Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.
Tickets can be had of the Agent for Philadelphia, M. A. WILBUR, at the William Penn Hotel.
Reference—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
the popular young American tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in the Historical Drama, in five acts, written by Judge Robert T. Conrad, late of this city, and entitled,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC,
THE HERETIC.
This play was written exoressly for Edwin Forrest, Esq., and purchased from him by Edwin Adams, whose sole property it now is.
Adrian de Telligny.....EDWIN ADAMS
Supported by Miss JOSIE ORTON, and a MOST POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
THE HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAIN,
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
of the farewell engagement in this city of the RENOWNED RAVEL TROUPE,
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, AND ANTOINE,
YOUNG AMERICA,
MARTINETTI FAMILY,
Signorita PEPITA, Mons. VON HAMME and the splendid Ballet of forty Artistes.
TUESDAY EVENING May 8,
second night of the spectacular Pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER
ANTOINE RAVEL as.....The White Knight
YOUNG AMERICA as.....the Green Monster
THE MARTINETTIS last time as
THE GLADIATORS.
Last time of the laughable Pantomime of
THE UNLUCKY FISHERMAN.
Nicodemus, the Fisherman.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Bonasse, his father.....ANTOINE RAVEL
To commence with, for positively last time, the wonderful feats upon the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the Pet of the City,
YOUNG AMERICA.
ADMISSION.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Doors open at ¼ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, May 12, commencing at 2 o'clock precisely.
THE FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE
will be given for the accommodation of families and parties living at a distance from the city.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats.....50 cents

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABRYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarano's Great Historical Picture of the SACRIFICING OF ALTAMURA.
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

CONCERT HALL.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at CONCERT HALL by the BLACK SWAN TROUPE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1866.
The time and place for the sale of tickets will be announced soon. 5 5 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1866.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Miss Noemie de Marguerittes.
GREAT BILL OF ATTRACTIONS.
A NEW AND ELEGANT COMEDY,
entitled
THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE,
AND
THE POPULAR PATHETIC PLAY
OF
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
on this occasion will sing
FOUR CHARMING SONGS,
and execute
LA DANZA WALTZ,
and
THE MAYPOLE POLKA,
composed and dedicated to her by
MARK HASSLER.
TWO BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
including the tender and touching melody of
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.
AUBER'S CELEBRATED BRINDISI, IN FRENCH, and the impressive and expressive
AVE MARIA,
which at the Walnut Street Theatre, during Miss de Marguerittes' recent brilliant engagement, was received with spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstrations of
FLATTERING FAVOR.
THE ENTIRE STAR COMPANY
OF THE
ARCH STREET THEATRE
will appear in the
COMEDY AND PLAY,
and all the vast and magnificent resources of Mrs. Drew's establishment will be brought into requisition to render this
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON. 5 7 2t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 8,
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITES.
FANCHON.
Fanchon.....Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
(in which she will sing "Ave Maria," and execute "La Danza l'Amour.")
Landry.....McKee Rankin
Sylvinet.....Stuart Robson
To conclude with the Comedy of
THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.
Lady Elizabeth Babb.....
Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
(in which she will sing "The Last Rose of Summer," and Brindisi from "L'Ambassadrice.")
Babb.....Stuart Robson
TO-MORROW—Benefit of OWEN MARLOWE.
FOUR GREAT PIECES.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 8,
FOURTEENTH NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Laertes.....MR CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. R. TAYLOR as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
Engagement of the unrivaled
MISS LEO HUDSON,
and her trained steed "SENSATION," who will appear in the grand spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
OR,
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
First appearance of MR. HARRY PEARSON.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 15

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
4 23m A. BROWN.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS.
HORACE A. NATHANS.
ORLANDO D. NATHANS 1 1 9m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at the Government Stables SHIPLEY street, below Ninth, the following Quartermasters' Stores:—
5 Cooking stoves,
11 Office stoves,
5 Stove pipe elbows,
4 Pokers,
2 Stove grates,
45 lbs. stove pipe,
8½ lbs. zinc,
1 Tin boiler,
1 Dripping pan,
1 Bake pan,
9 chairs,
5 Office tables,
1 Office desk,
4 Common benches,
84 Common tables,
10 Double bunks,
11 Water buckets,
2 Hand saws,
2 Hatchets,
2 Saw files,
2 Hoes,
6 Rakes,
2 Marking brushes,
694 feet Gas pipe,
5 Pendants,
6 Reels for hose,
3 Wheelbarrows,
124 Head halters and chains,
74 Neck straps and chains,
2 Lamp shades,
1 Ruler,
545 lbs. Rope,
2631 Rope halters,
52 Water casks,
1 Life boat, iron,
1 Life boat, wood,
8 Army wagons,
4 Single sets wheel mule harness,
4 Single sets lead mule harness,
2 Single sets mule ambulance harness.
Sale to commence at ten A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned Clothing and Equipage, consisting of say about—
9000 Uniform Coats,
500 Unionm Jackets,
7500 Great Coats,
600 Trousers,
500 Caps,
150 Shoes,
4000 Stockings,
200 Gaiters,
5000 Leggings,
16,000 Knit Blouses,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,
1000 Blankets, Woollen,
60 Blankets, Rubber,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,
30 000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,
7500 Knapsacks,
8000 Haversacks,
8000 Canteens,
1000 Leather Stocks,
20 Drawers,
100 Shirts,
500 Bedsacks,
400 Mittens,
250 Cap Covers,
20 Pickaxes,
270 Mess Pans,
100 Camp Kettles,
60 Spades,
30 000 lbs. Common Tents,
36 000 lbs. Shelter Tents, etc.,
and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.
Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
5 7 7t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.
Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—
17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short-handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.
These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.
Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen.
Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.
In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—
6873 Felling Axes, with hand es.
250 " without handles.
3775 Picks with handles.
600 " without handles.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
4 27 19t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at the Government Stables, SHIPLEY Street, below Ninth, the following clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz.:—
3 Cavalry Private's Jackets,
33 Bed Sacks (single),
32 Flannel Shirts,
1 Drum Case,
24 Hospital Tent Pins (large),
28 Hospital Tent Pins (small).
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Term—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. W. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY.
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND, Va., April 30, 1866.
SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty-four thousand (364 000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers.
This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—
Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Shot, Shells, Guns complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.
By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
4 19 15 18 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.
On WEDNESDAY the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz:—
Junk, ten tons.
Old canvas, five tons.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.
Commodore H. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,
ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,
at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—
ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,
(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.
Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appurtenances of the mill, consisting of
ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

"The Bubble Bursts"

THE Fenian design of freeing Ireland by capturing Eastport, opened the eyes of such members of the Brotherhood as were capable of thinking, to the wildness and insanity of the plans of their leaders. Up to that time they had fondly trusted the Head Centre and his Cabinet, and with a liberality as honorable as it was rash, they had contributed of their hard-earned funds far more than discretion should have allowed. They gave up their time—and with them time is money—to attend the gatherings of the Order, and wasted precious moments in becoming proficient in the trade of war. They were enthusiasts because they thought that they were doing that which would aid their native land. They were misguided patriots, and as patriots honest and liberal, we respected the members, though we mistrusted the chiefs. Our heart has ever beat in unison with that of the masses of the Brotherhood, and it was because we admired and sympathized with them that we spoke as freely as we did. We saw what has come to pass approaching, and honestly spoke our thoughts and warned our readers.

At last, however, the bubble has burst. Inflated for months far beyond its capacity the only wonder is that it did not destroy itself ere now. It is well known to all the Fenians in our city that the whole design of the society has failed; that treachery, imbecility, and extravagance have caused what force could not accomplish; and that British gold has once more melted down all idea of Irish resistance. A few days since a delegation from all the circles of Philadelphia visited New York, for the purpose of determining the actual condition of affairs. They had a long interview with Colonel O'MAHONY, which we understand was certainly explicit, if not satisfactory. The Head Centre, who appears to be honest, though susceptible to being continually defrauded, expressed his conviction that his days as leader were over; he besought them not to destroy the Brotherhood, but to choose a more trusty and competent chief, and continue the labor. The committee declare that the funds of the Order are in a singularly deplorable condition.

The Philadelphia Circles have contributed not less than twelve and probably more than sixteen thousand dollars to the central treasury.

At the beginning of the year the Secretary of the Treasury had under his control about $210,000.

Of that sum, $177,000 have been squandered on what is termed organizing and organizers, which means supporting certain favorites out of the general fund.

Twenty-six thousand dollars more were sunk in the expedition against Eastport.

The rent of the palace on Union Square and other extravagances have consumed about $7000.

The total assets at present in the Treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood do not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Other points of deep interest are in our possession, but as the committee have not yet reported, we withhold them until after they are made known to the Brotherhood.

The few figures which we lay before the public exhibit the wild profligacy with which money which should have been held sacred was scattered, and also brings us to the inevitable conclusion that General B. D. KILLIAN, when he set out on the Eastport expedition, not only knew of the distressed condition of the Order, but, either ignorantly or treacherously, connived with the British to utterly ruin the finances of the Brotherhood. During the months of January, February, and March the expenses for organizing amounted to over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, approximately. At any rate, whether the calculation be exact or not, there could not have been in the treasury at the time KILLIAN set out more than $75,000; and this, too, is a most liberal estimate, knowing that $26,000 would be wasted at the little town of Eastport. What did he calculate on supplying himself with when he had gained the port, supposing that he had really intended to attack it? He did not have, certainly, more than fifty thousand dollars to draw from, and we strongly suspected that the twenty-six thousand dollars he took with him were the very dregs of the treasury. How, then, did he expect to carry on his expedition with not more than fifty thousand dollars to pay all his expenses? Either he acted like a natural idiot, or else he was influenced by motives not known to others than the British Embassy. For the sake of human liberty, we will impute his rashness to lack of brains.

Whatever was his motive the fact remains the same, that the residents of Philadelphia who belong to the Brotherhood have been fleeced and cheated out of nearly fifteen thousand dollars. If we saw any way of recovering, we would advise our Irish-American citizens to make the effort; as it is, we have only to condole with them, and suggest that the Fenian bonds be put down to their profit and loss accounts.

The Memphis Massacre.

THE late riots in Memphis throw a lurid light upon the relations existing between the white and colored races in the Rebel States. A mere chance collision between two passing vehicles—such as occurs a thousand times a day in every great city—becomes the occasion of a disturbance which soon assumes the form of a terrible riot, whose atrocities have not been paralleled since the New York riots of 1863. The negroes seem to have made something of a stand at first, but were soon overpowered by numbers, and from that time on the infuriated passions of the mob were sated with the wildest excesses of outrage and murder. Unoffending negroes in other parts of the city, and who knew nothing of the riot, were set upon and cruelly beaten and murdered. Even some who had been arrested were pounded to death while in custody. At night a scene of horror ensued. Eight school-houses and churches, and thirty-five dwellings occupied by the negroes, were burned, and a negro woman was *roasted alive!* How much further this work of arson and murder would have proceeded on subsequent days, had not General STONEMAN—at a very late hour, as it seems to us—interfered, does not appear, except that from the preparations being made for raising an armed force of citizens, and which was suppressed by General STONEMAN, a more general onslaught upon the negroes was probably intended.

Of course, no comments can heighten the horror which the bare recital of such fiendish deeds arouses in every right-feeling bosom. But it is in a wider point of view that this Memphis massacre may well awake the serious thought of every intelligent patriot. This mob, with its murderous atrocities, is but a symptom—unhappily, not a solitary symptom—of a state of feeling which more or less pervades the entire South. That feeling is one of intense and most bitter hatred of the black man because he is free, of determined hostility to every movement for his education and Christianization, and, in many quarters, of a settled purpose for his extermination. The negro is hated now at the South, not merely on account of the vulgar prejudice of color, but because he is free, and has been made so by the triumphant arms of the Government. He is a perpetual reminder, a living monument, of the overthrow of the Rebel Confederacy, and the boasted principle upon which it was founded. Not only this, but he himself assisted in the work. Rebel hatred, therefore, wreaks itself with a special vengeance upon the black soldier whose loyal arms upbore the flag of the Union.

The late Rebels are still further exasperated by the efforts which the blacks are making for education and self-improvement. It is so galling to see the "niggers" going to school and learning to read, especially to that multitudinous class of "poor white trash" who are themselves ignorant and degraded to the last degree, and the ready-made material of mobs for the more intelligent leaders to push forward into such murderous deeds of violence as those at Memphis. Hence, the first rush of these mobs is for the school-houses and churches. Destroy them, and there is some hope of "keeping the nigger in his place." Every day almost brings us accounts from the South of the incendiary destruction of the school-houses and churches of the colored people. Missionaries to heathen lands have, on some occasions, had their school-houses and churches burned by savages, but no such wholesale and persistent destruction as is now going on in the Rebel States was ever witnessed in the most benighted of pagan regions.

The extermination of the blacks, consequent upon a war of races, has been a favorite prediction of leading Rebels ever since the policy of emancipation was inaugurated by the Government. They are now laboring to make good their prediction. If they shall fail of success, it will not be from any lack of efforts to that end. Every opportunity is sought to provoke a collision with the blacks, especially with those who have been Union soldiers, and every means is used to foster bitterness between the races.

It is well that the nation should look these things in the face. The negro is naturally peaceful, and disinclined to a contest with the whites; but it must be remembered that over large districts of the South the blacks are the most numerous class of the population. They are now free, and daily rising in intelligence. Thousands of disbanded colored soldiers are scattered through their midst. The memory of past wrongs, of unavenged atrocities, of long years of oppression, is still slumbering in their bosoms. The terrible history of Saint Domingo warns us to beware of these efforts to arouse a war of the races. The nation, as a matter of self-protection, must not allow this state of things to become much worse. The interests of humanity, no less than those of justice, demand a prompt interference on the part of the Government.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

The Stock Market continues dull and unsettled, with the exception of the Government bonds, which are in demand at full prices. 5-20s sold at 102½; and 7-30s at 102@102¼; 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 95½ for 10-40s. City loans are also in demand at a further advance; the new issue sold at 96@98¾, an advance of ½; and old do. at 95, an advance of 2.

Railroad shares are dull. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 33¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; Catawissa preferred sold at 31@31¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 34@35½; Reading at 53½@53¾, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 122½, an advance of 1; 155½ was bid for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common; and 41 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 30½@31, an advance of 6; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 25 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 53 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commonwealth; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 56 for Union.

Canal shares continue quiet. Delaware Division sold at 53, an advance of 1¼; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34¼ for preferred do.; 54¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 62½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is very little doing. Jersey Weil sold at ¼; and Ocean at 8¼@8¾, an advance of ¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted irregularly, but is still abundant at 5 per cent on call, and 6 per cent. is an exceptional rate with houses in good credit. The banks, in the absence of a supply of commercial, are using their funds in Government securities. Best paper is quoted at 6@7, and second grade at 8@9 per cent. Sterling bills are quoted at 109½@109¾ for 60 days; Commercial, 108½@108¾; and France, 5·16-@5·15."

—The flow of legal tenders from the West to New York continues unabated. The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"There was a fair demand for money to-day, but the supply of currency at the banks is sufficient to meet all legitimate requirements, and prime paper is readily discounted at 10 per cent. per annum. Indeed, the money market has not been so easy as at present for six months past. The street brokers are doing little or nothing, and rates are nominal, at 10@1½ per cent. per month for interior or risky paper. The supply of Eastern exchange to-day was lighter than usual, and under an active demand the market is firmer, but there is no change in rates. The banks are buying at par and selling at 1-10 premium; but round lots were sold among brokers at 6cc. premium per thousand. Nearly all the leading banks had to express largely of currency to New York to meet their drafts."

—The Boston *Advertiser*, in its review of the market closing on Saturday evening, remarks:—

"The week closes without any perceptible alteration in the condition of the money market, continued ease prevailing in all quarters, with correspondingly low rates of interest. Call loans on approved collaterals rule at 5@6 per cent. The banks are still inclined to adhere to 7@7·30 per cent. for discounts of short dated paper, but the amount offering at these rates is generally insufficient to absorb their idle balances. In the outside market the offerings of desirable paper are still light. The first quality is in good request at 6@6½ per cent., and good notes range from 7 to 8 per cent., while the low grades still pay from 10 to 12 per cent. and upwards, being little affected by the prevailing ease of the market."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2000	U S 7-30s. Jne	102	100 sh	Best'n's R....	31
$1000	do.	102½	100 sh	do.....b30	31
$1000	do. Aug	102	100 sh	do.....s30	31
$5000	do. Aug	102	100 sh	do.....b5	30½
$1000	City 6s, new	98	500 sh	do.lots	b5 30½
$100	do.	98½	150 sh	Del. Div	53
$1000	do.....lots	98½	50 sh	Penna R.	54½
$100	do.	98½	18 sh	do.	54½
$1000	do.	98½	14 sh	do.	54½
$4·60	do.....lots	98½	250 sh	do.	54½
$1000	do.	98½	100 sh	Catawissa pf.	31¾
$700	do.....cts	98½	100 sh	do.	c 31¾
$1000	do.....lots	98½	100 sh	do.	31¾
$100	do.	98½	100 sh	do.	31¾
$4000	do.....s5wn	98½	200 sh	do.lots	s30 31
$1100	do.....lots	98½	100 sh	do.	31¼
$3000	do.....old	95	100 sh	Reading	b30 53½
$2000	Pitsb'g 6s	68½	200 sh	do.lots	s10 53½
$4000	Alleg Co 6s	72½	200 sh	do.b5	lots 53½
$1000	Long Pd. bds	90	200 sh	do.lots	b30 53½
$1000	Cam. & Am	83 87	10 sh	do.	53½
$2000	Reading 6s, 70	93	100 sh	do.	s5 53½
$1000	do.	93	400 sh	do.	lots 53½
200 sh	Leh & E.	lots 3	500 sh	Jersey Well	8
100 sh	do.	3¾	500 sh	Ocean.	b30 8¼
20 sh	Lit Sch	34	400 sh	do.	lots 8¼
100 sh	do.	b60 35¼	100 sh	do.	8¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	U S 5-20s 62 rev	102½	100 sh	Big Mtn	b30 5¼
$3000	do.	1864 102	100 sh	Cat pf.	b10 31¾
$2000	do.	1865 102	100 sh	Best.	30 31
$1000	C & A 6s	89 92½	200 sh	do.	lots 30½
$1·00	Pa 6s	coup 99	200 sh	do.	lots 30½
$3000	U S 7 30s.	Feb 102	100 sh	do.	b10 30½
$5000	Un Can bs	15	300 sh	do.	b5 30½
100 sh	Pb & E.	s30 33½	200 sh	do.	lots b5 30½
6 sh	7th Nat Bank	94	3 sh	Cam & Am	122½
54 sh	Mech Bank	29½	200 sh	Read.	s10wn 53½
10 sh	do.	29½	100 sh	Sch N pf.	b30 35
2 sh	Coml Bk	52½	100 sh	do.	b5 34½
1 sh	Phila Bk	137	60 sh	Lehigh Nav.	54½
4 sh	Girard Bk	53			

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOATTIONS.
10 A. M. ..... 128¼ 12 M. 128½
11 A. M. ..... 128½ 1 P. M. 128½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128¼	128½
American Silver, ½ and ¼	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	113	114
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128	128½
American Silver, ½ and ¼	121	123

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	"	June, 1864	11¼	11⅞
"	"	July, 1864	11¼	11⅞
"	"	August, 1864	10	10½
"	"	October, 1864	9	9½
"	"	Dec., 1864	8	8½
"	"	May, 1865	6	6½
"	"	August, 1865	4	4½
"	"	Sept., 1865	4	4½
"	"	October, 1865	3	3½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 8.—The last sales of No. 1 Quercitron Bark were at $29 ₱ ton.

The Flour Market continues as firm as ever, but there is not much doing, there being no demand for shipments, and a moderate inquiry only for home consumption. About 1000 barrels were disposed of, mostly Northwestern extra family, at $10@11; and Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12; including 100 barrels Lancaster county at $11 50; and 200 barrels extras at $9·75@10 25. Rye Flour is held firmly at $8@8 50. Nothing of importance doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts of Wheat continue very small, and prime quality is in good demand at full rates, but other descriptions are not much inquired after; small sales are reported at $2 45@2·55 for common and good, and $2 65@2 75 for choice, including 2500 bushels winter and 4000 bushels spring on private terms; white ranges from $2 70 to $2 95. Rye is in good demand, but there is not much here; sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 and 1900 do on private terms. Supplies of Corn come forward slowly, and the demand is limited; sales of 1000 bushels yellow, in lots, at 83 cents, in store and 3000 bushels at 81 cents, afloat. Oats are scarce, and in active request; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 62 cents. No sales of Barley or Malt have been made.

In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at $2 70@2 75 ₱ bush.

Whisky continues dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and refilled at $2 24@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27.

Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVER'S Alley and MARKET streets. Entrance on Seventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 229 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Call Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at 229 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 6p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE,
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets,
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866,
at 8 o'clock.
It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by
Messrs. B. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. S. Grime, J. C. B. Stanbridge and F. Darley.
Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; at Loner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut; and at Lippincott's Drug Store, S. W. corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets. [5 5 6t*
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

NOTICE—PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,
May 8, 1866.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 9th instant, the letter-boxes on FAIRMOUNT BRANCH of Union Passenger Railway Company will be ready for the use of the public.
Sworn messengers will be stationed at the corners of SEVENTH and SANSOM and CHESTNUT Streets to remove from these boxes all letters which may have been deposited, and send them at once to this office for distribution and delivery.
If persons residing NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET will deposit their letters in the cars on the DOWN TRIP, and those living SOUTH OF CHESNUT STREET on the UP TRIP, the delivery will be greatly facilitated over those deposited as the cars are going down, south of Chesnut and those deposited on the up trip, north of Chesnut, as such cars must necessarily make a complete circuit before the letters can again be removed from the boxes.
The Conductor of each car has been sworn in accordance with the Postal Laws, and letters may be handed to him to be placed in the boxes while the cars are moving. Parties wishing the car to stop that they may personally place letters in the boxes should do so at the intersection of streets *only* where the cars stop for passengers.
5 8 3t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.
NOTICE—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for Hire are hereby notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the first day of June, 1866. The penalty for neglect is Five Dollars for each and every time the vehicle is used after the above date, and will be strictly enforced.
THOMAS M. TRIO,
License Clerk.
SECTION 1 of an Ordinance relating to Hackney Carriages passed May 9, 1855:—That every Hack, Stage-coach, Cab, Chariot, Coachie, Coupe, Barouche, Landau, or other vehicle whether on wheels or runners, except Omnibuses and Railroad Cars drawn by one or more horses or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons for hire from place to place within the said city, shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of this ordinance. 5 3 4thsu3t

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Stifling to Insect Life. Best against Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

REMARKABLE NOTE.
I have the pleasure to announce that on and after
To-Morrow, (Wednesday) the 9th Inst.,
I shall have the
Stock Lager Beer on Draught.
The most healthy, and best beverage for the warm weather.
COME AND TRY IT, AT [5 8 3t
No. 531 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.
COCHRAN & GOWEN,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Opposite the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co.
5 8 6t

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.
This well-known House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, in the most modern style, will be re-opened for the reception of guests
On Saturday, May 12, 1866.
Rooms can be engaged from this date at the Office of the Hotel, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., or by addressing
BAKER & FARLEY,
PROPRIETORS.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7 1866. [5 8 5t
N. B.—The House will be open for the inspection of the public on THURSDAY, May 10, from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. 5 8 3

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the widow and children of said decedent have filed their petition and an appraisement of the personal property which they elect to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by said Court on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866 unless exceptions be filed thereto.
J. GORDON BRINCKLE,
5 8 1w* Attorney for Petitioner.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF
FANCY SILKS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PROPOSE OFFERING FROM DAY TO DAY
The balance of their
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF
FANCY SILKS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FROM FORMER RATES [5 8 tuth2t4p

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
TWO CASES, ONE HUNDRED PIECES, OF
SUMMER POPLINS,
At 37½ Cents a Yard,
BEING MUCH BELOW
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
N. B.—A great variety of DRESS GOODS at 37½ cents a yard. [5 8 tut 2t4p

KELTY, CARRINGTON AND COMPANY
No. 723 CHESNUT Street
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES,
IMPORTANT SALE OF
HIGH-CLASS MODERN
OIL PAINTINGS,
Represented by the most celebrated Artists of the Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, and French Schools, to be sold without reserve, on the Evenings of
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MAY 10 AND 11,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.
Now open for examination, free.
Every Painting in this collection is guaranteed original.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
5 8 4t AUCTIONEER.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND, 2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1358, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $2000 to $3000, in an old-established Drug Store. Address, for one week, "QUASSIA," 5 8 3t* Philadelphia Post Office.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed. 4 7 3morp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM now vacant, at No. 204 South ELEVENTH Street. 5 8 6t

KELTY, CARRINGTON AND COMPANY
No. 723 CHESNUT Street
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
CALL AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
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ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
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STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,
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PHILADELPHIA.

General Schofield's Dissertation on Magnanimity to the South.

General Glenni W. Schofield, who distinguished himself on the field during the war, is now a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. In a recent speech he thus treats on the appeals for magnanimity to the South:—

Again, magnanimity is invoked as a shield of defence. A great nation, it is said, can afford to be magnanimous. Of course it can; but let us see how this is. For four years these people made war upon us, without cause, or even plausible excuse. Before they began it we begged them, in great humility, to withhold from the country this terrible desolation. In tears we warned them of the punishment that must follow. Our entreaties and warnings were received in the Rebel Capital, so their telegraph informed us, "with peals of laughter." They fired upon us while we were yet upon our knees begging for peace and union. The contest, once began, was conducted on our part with great forbearance, and within the strictest military law. We even returned for a while their fugitive slaves. On their part it was conducted not only with the condemned system of cruel guerilla and piratical warfare, but with fire, poison, yellow fever, and assassination. The estates of Union men within their power were confiscated, and have never yet been restored, and Union men were hung for treason to their pretended government.

You tell us they have suffered. So have we. Peace has come at last; business prosperity will return; the sign of mourning will be laid aside; but in the heart of every family there is an unspoken sorrow that will sadden life even to the grave. Now, we are admonished to be magnanimous to the authors of all this suffering. I accept the admonition, but I submit that we are so already. The law condemned them to death, and we have pardoned them. Their estates were forfeited, and we have restored them. Not a traitor has been hung; not one convicted; not one tried; not a dozen arrested; but many have been honored as rulers in States they only failed to ruin. The high-sounding eloquence of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond), calling upon us to admire the courage and devotion" with which these bad men prosecuted a cruel war against our kindred, our homes, and our country for four years, has scarcely subsided when our tears are invoked over their self-inflicted sufferings. Thus, at this end of the avenue we are alternately called upon to admire and pity them, while at the other the green seal is kept hot with its work of clemency—clemency often unsolicited, sometimes contemned. We have even ordered historic inscriptions to be erased from captured cannon at West Point, that the boys educated at the expense of a Government their fathers could not quite destroy might not be irritated. What more can we do? What more can gentlemen ask in the name of magnanimity? "Give to this one-seventh of population more than one-third of your political power?" Is that what you ask and call it only magnanimity to the false men of the country? Call it rather treachery to the faithful; or, if that sounds harsh, call it submission, surrender, what you like; but, for the sake of truth, let no one call betrayal of country and friends magnanimity to enemies.

Resignation of Surgeon-General Phillips.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, March 27, 1866.—His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.—Sir:—I have the honor to tender to you my resignation as Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania. The muster out of the regiments from the State renders it unnecessary for me to remain here longer, and having devoted five years to the public service, I desire to return to the private pursuit of my profession.

In thus asking the severance of my connection with your military staff, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the uniform kindness shown to me by you, officially and personally, for the generous confidence you have always placed in me, and the hearty co-operation you have afforded me in the discharge of my duties.

The trust you reposed in my fidelity is more pleasing as you were so deeply interested in the medical care of the troops you sent into the field, and for whose comfort health, and lives you ever manifested the warmest solicitude.

With the earnest desire that the years of anxiety, toil, and grave responsibility which you have so lately passed through, as a public officer, may be followed by a long life of health, happiness, and prosperity,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., 27th March, 1866.—Dear Sir:—Your resignation as Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania is accepted, and you are relieved from duty from and after the 1st of April.

In your retirement you have the satisfaction to feel that you promptly answered the call of your country, and gave her five years of your life, and that you performed all the duties of the different positions you held, skilfully, justly, and faithfully.

I take great pleasure in thanking you for the manner in which you have filled the duties of the office of Surgeon General of the State—duties delicate and complicated; and were it not that our country has been restored to peace, and thus relieved you of office, I would regret the interruption of our social relations, which have been intimate and pleasant.

I sincerely trust you may be rewarded for your services to your country by many years of professional success and happiness.

I remain, as ever, truly your friend.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS, Surgeon-General Pennsylvania.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Rankin's benefit drew a fine house last evening. This evening, the complimentary benefit offered to Miss Noemie de Marguerittes will take place. The popular play of *Fanchon*, in which this young actress achieved such a triumph during her late engagement in this city, will be given—Miss Noemie introducing Kuchin's beautiful "Ave Maria." The *Ambassador's Wife* has been expressly arranged for Miss de Marguerittes. It is a brilliant, high toned comedy. In it Miss de Marguerittes will sing the "Last Rose of Summer," and a cavatina from Auber's *Ambassadrice*. Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Rankin, Mr Mackay, Mrs Thayer, Mrs. Crease, and Mrs. Worrall are all in the cast.

BENEFIT OF MISS LIZZIE PRICE.—This favorite "leading lady" of the Arch Street Company takes her annual benefit on next Friday evening, and she has arranged a very attractive programme for the occasion, including three characters in which she has appeared to best advantage. Besides this, Mr. Frank Mordaunt and Miss Cornelia Jefferson have volunteered their valuable services, and the *beneficiare* will be further assisted by every member of the regular stock company. Miss Price is a native of Philadelphia; a close student; a most deserving young lady; and improves as an artiste each season. She has, therefore, extraordinary claims upon her friends and the public generally, and we doubt not that they will award her all due patronage.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Adams was most warmly welcomed by a public which has always had the very highest opinion of his talents. His voice, which report had said to be affected by hoarseness, is on the contrary finer, clearer, and more powerful than ever. His *Heretic* was admirable, full of passion and power. He will repeat it this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Hamlet* is undiminished in its attraction. The audience has learned to understand and to appreciate the exquisitely artistic *mise en scene* of the piece. Booth has been long since understood and appreciated.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Leo Hudson's first appearance drew a crowded house. She is the finest "Mazeppa" that we have yet had, and relieves that dreary drama of much of its monotony. Every one should see her in this fine part.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels offer each evening a more attractive programme. No one must let them leave the city without having seen Young America. He is one of the wonders of the age.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The conflagration of Moscow, one of the great events of history, is displayed in an admirable diorama in these rooms. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOWE'S CIRCUS is doing a very large business at the corner of Broad and Locust streets, and the entertainment gives entire satisfaction. There will be another great street pageant to-morrow, which will pass down Broad to Spruce street, down Spruce to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Third, up Third to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Ridge road, down Ridge road to Tenth street, down Tenth to Arch, up Arch to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, and up Broad to place of exhibition.

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Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.
The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.
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Possession given at once. From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence.
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SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

THE "FROST FLOWERS" OF RUSSIA PRODUCED IN BOSTON.

A Boston journal describes an extraordinary "frost flower" of Russia, which has been produced, it is said, in Boston in a temperature of artificial cold, in the following words:—This wonderful plant, or rather flower, is found only on the northern boundaries of Siberia, where the snow is eternal. It was discovered in 1863 by Count Swinoskoff, the eminent Russian botanist, who was ennobled by the Czar for his discovery. Bursting from the frozen snow on the first day of the year, it grows to the height of three feet, and flowers on the third day, remains in flower for twenty-four hours, and then dissolves itself into its original element—stem, leaves, and flowers being of the finest snow. The stalk is about one inch in diameter; the leaves, three in number, in the broadest part are an inch and a half in width, and are covered with infinitesimal cones of snow; they grow only on one side of the stalk, to the north, curving gracefully in the same direction. The flower when fully expanded is in shape a perfect star; the petals are three inches in length, half an inch wide in the broadest parts, and tapering sharply to a point. These are also interlaced one with another, in a beautiful manner, forming the most delicate basket of frost-work that the eye ever beheld; for truly this is frost-work the most wonderful. The anthers are five in number, and on the third day after the birth of the "flower of snow" are to be seen on the extremities thereof, trembling and glittering like diamonds, the seeds of this wonderful flower, about as large as a pin's head. The old botanist says, when first he beheld this flower, "I was dumb with astonishment; filled with wonderment, which gave way to joy the most ecstatic on beholding this wonderful work of nature, this remarkable phenomenon of snow. To see this flower springing from the snowy desert—born of its own composite atoms. I touched the stem of one lightly, but it fell at my touch, and a morsel of snow only remained in my hand." Gathering some of the flowers in snow, in order to preserve the little diamond like seeds, he hied to St. Petersburg with, to him, the greatest prize of his life time. All through the year they were kept in snow, and on the first day of the year following the Court of St. Petersburg were delighted with the bursting forth of the wonderful "frost flower!" Our friends in Boston succeeded in obtaining several of the seeds, and all through the summer and autumn they have been imbedded in snow brought at great expense from the White Mountains and the coast of Labrador; and they now have the most unbounded satisfaction and pleasure in announcing that all signs are favorable to the realization of their fondest hopes, the production of the "flower of snow." The snow and ice are in a large glass refrigerator, with the thermometer forty-five degrees below zero, and the solid bed of snow has already begun to show little fissures and a slight bulging in the centre—unmistakable evidences of the forthcoming of the phenomenon.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN IN EUROPE.

A paper was read at the last meeting of the Statistical Society of London, by Dr. W. Farr, F. R. S., on the "Mortality of Children in the Principal Cities of Europe." The proportion of English children, he said, who die in the first five years of age, is very large; and one of the causes of this great loss of life, among the poorer classes, especially, is want of care and attention, by reason of the absence of the mother at work in the field or in the factory, often at the precise period when the child most needs constant looking after. Illegitimate children are, for obvious reasons, almost exclusively the victims of infanticide; but the number of deaths from that crime, he alleges, is inconsiderable in comparison with the number of untimely deaths from other causes. None of the States of Europe, outside of England, publish an account of the causes of death of the entire population, so no comparison can be made in that respect; but data have been obtained from official sources from which an accurate view of the loss of young lives in Europe, from all causes, can be given. The facts do not at all refer to the same period, but range variously from 1851 to 1863, in the different countries. The birth rate in Italy and Prussia is 39 per 1000 of the whole population; Spain and Austria, 37; England, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden, 34; Norway, 33; Belgium, 30; and Spain, 26. The annual rate of mortality of children under five years of age, per 1000 of the population of the same age, is in Norway 41; Sweden, 51; Denmark, 53; England, 68; Belgium, 75; France, 79; Prussia, 82; the Netherlands, 91; Austria, 101; Spain, 112; and Italy, 114. In England the mortality of children under five years of age is 101 in thirty large town districts, while in the sixty-three healthy districts of England it is only forty. Of 1000 children born alive in Norway, 833 attain five years of age; in Denmark and Sweden, 797; in England, 736; in Belgium, 733; France, 711; Prussia, 683; the Netherlands, 673; Austria and Spain, 637; Italy, 600; Russia, 603; in the sixty three healthy districts of England, 823; and in thirty large town districts of England, 645. Consequently the proportion of deaths out of 1000 children born alive is in Norway 167; Denmark and Sweden, 203; England, 264; Belgium, 267; France, 289; Prussia, 317; the Netherlands, 327; Austria and Spain, 363; Italy, 394; Russia, 397; sixty-three healthy districts of England, 177; and in thirty large town districts of England, 355. The records of the peerage of England show that of 100 children born alive in peers' families 90 survive, ten only dying in the first five years of age; and the deaths among the children of the English clergy are nearly in the same proportion. But in the foundling hospitals these proportions have been reversed; for ninety out of 100 born alive have been cut off in them during the first five years of life. By the English Life Table, of 100 children born alive fifteen die in the first year, five in the second, three in the third, two in the fourth, and one in the fifth—making twenty-six in the first five years. Of the fifteen who die in the first year five die in the first month of life, two in the second, and one in the third month. The French returns show the deaths in the first week of age, and the annual rate of mortality in that first week is 154 per cent., which may be thus illustrated:—If 100 children just born were placed in a house, and their numbers maintained by the addition of a new-born child to supply the place of every death, so that there should always be an average of 100 children maintained within the walls, 154 deaths would take place there in twelve months on the hypothesis that the mortality rate be that of the first week of life.

INHABITANTS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

What think you, reader, of your body being a planet inhabited by living races, as we inhabit the earth? Whatever may be your thoughts on the subject, the fact is even so. Your body is but a home for *parasites*, that crawl over its surface, burrow beneath its skin, nestle in its entrails, and riot and propagate their kind in every corner of its frame. The sensation in regard to *trichinæ* in swine flesh has set the scientific to knocking their heads together," and the result is the following facts:—*Parasites* not only inhabit the bodies of all animals used by us as food, but they are also found in abundance in our organization. The species *trichina spiralis*, of which so much is said, and whose existence has been discovered in pork, is, according to our best anatomists, found in almost every muscle of the human body. It lies all along the fibres of the muscles, enveloped in little cysts or sacs about one-fourth of an inch in length. It can be distinctly seen and examined only by the use of the microscope. Professor Wood, of this city, says:—"No evidence has yet been produced of any morbid influence exerted by the *trichina* upon the system during life. They have been found in subjects carried off by sudden death (accident), and in the midst of health." An English authority says:—"It is a notorious fact that numerous parasites do crawl over our surface, burrow beneath our skin, nestle in our entrails, and riot and propagate their species in every corner of our frame. Nearly a score of animals belonging to the interior of the human body have been already discovered and described: and scarcely a tissue or an organ but is occasionally profaned by their inroads. Each, also, has its special or its favorite domicil. One species of *strongle* chooses the heart for its dwelling place, another inhabits the arteries, a third the kidneys. Myriads of minute worms lie coiled up in the voluntary muscles, or in the areolar tissue that connects the fleshy fibres. The *guinea-worm* and the *chique* bore through the skin and reside in the subjacent reticular membrane. *Hydatids* invest various parts of the body, but especially the liver and the brain. A little *flake*, in general appearance much like a flounder, lives steeped in gall in the biliary vessels. If you squeeze from the skin of your nose what is vulgarly called a maggot—the contents, namely, of one of the hair follicles—it is ten to one that you will find in that small sebaceous cylinder several animalcule, exhibiting under the microscope a curious and complicated structure. Even the eye has its living inmates. With this knowledge of our composition, it matters but little how many *entozoa* we consume, so long as we do not see them—it is nothing more than all ages have done before us. We might with as much propriety refuse to drink water, which, however pure, is fairly alive with animalcule, as to restrain from the use of meat because it exhibits (under the miscroscope) *entozoa*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor Wheatstone ascertained that the duration of the electric spark does not exceed the twenty-five thousandth part of a second. A cannon ball would appear stationary in its flight if illuminated by the spark, and the wing of an insect that moves ten thousand times a second would seem at rest.

No change has been made in the form of the plough used in Sicily since the time of the Romans.

The solar heat in a year is sufficient to melt a coating of ice spread over the globe forty-six feet thick.

The produce of the New Almadon (Spain) mines for the last ten years has averaged about two thousand five hundred flasks, of seventy-six and one-half pounds each, of mercury per month.

The green, red, blue, and yellow colors have been successfully rendered by means of photography by M. Nience de St. Victor.

M. Bunsen finds that pyrolusite exceeds bismuth in thermo-electric power, and copper pyrites possesses the same quality in a still higher degree.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

WOLFISH.—A negro man was attacked and eaten up by wolves in Arkansas, a short time since. He had defended himself with a knife which he had used in slaughtering hogs, and killed five wolves before he was overpowered.

AN ANCIENT STREET.—A Boston exchange says that the workmen engaged in digging the foundation of a new six-story hotel, in Charlestown Square, Saturday, discovered a neatly paved space of ground about twelve feet below the surface. It was quite a large spot, and is supposed to have been a street in former years.

A SMOOTH PATHWAY IN LIFE.—A man named Fleming died at Lockport, Will county, Illinois, recently, aged one hundred and two years, having been born in 1764. He was never sick in his life, not even to the extent of a headache or toothache, and was never a sufferer from anything in the way of accident.

MONEY LEFT IN TRUST.—The amount of money left in trust by will is yearly increasing in Massachusetts. Several heavy fortunes left by deceased persons have recently been disposed of in this way. The late H. L. Richardson, of Brookline, left an estate of the value of about $200,000, nearly all in trust.

A STEAM WHALING VESSEL.—The barque *Pioneer*, three hundred and twenty-five tons burden, which left New London on Saturday for Davis' Straits, is the first American whaling vessel to use steam as a motive power. The result of the experiment of using steam whaling vessels will be awaited with great interest.

SALT WATER ON ITS TRIAL.—The people of New London are earnestly labored with by the New London *Star* and eight doctors to allow their streets to be sprinkled this summer with salt water, inasmuch as that is the only kind they can have. The doctors say it will be better for health than fresh water.

PRODIGIOUSLY BEHIND THE TIMES.—Miss Polly Brown, aged 85 years and 5 months, died in Warren, R. I., on Saturday. She had always lived in the same house in which she was born; never was in a steamboat; never saw a railroad; and was never in Providence, which is a remarkable thing for a Rhode Islander.

MANUFACTORIES AT THE SOUTH.—A large cotton factory, called the "Manassas" manufactory, has been built at Carrollton, Miss. It contains one hundred and eighty thousand spindles, thirteen hundred looms, and will go into operation July 1. The company own seventeen hundred acres of land contiguous to the factory, all well wooded.

THE MISFORTUNES OF CHICAGO.—Work on the lake tunnel at Chicago has been delayed by an accumulation of gas. An unusually large amount recently collected and exploded, the flames extending along the ceiling for one hundred feet. By the explosion several of the miners were knocked down and others slightly burned by the flames.

UNION LEAGUES IN ALABAMA.—A gentleman from Alabama has furnished a tabular statement by counties, showing the number of men belonging to the Union leagues which have been organized in that State since the close of the war. The aggregate is eighteen thousand and upward, of whom, it is said, two-thirds can take the test oath.

ASSASSINATION OF AN AGENT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The following despatch was received on Saturday by General Howard:—

"Vicksburg, May 4.—An Assistant Sub-Commissioner of the Bureau, Lieutenant J. B. Blandig, was assassinated at Grenada on the night of the 30th ult. Every effort will be made to ferret out and bring the murderer to justice.

"THOMAS J. WOOD, Major-General."

A QUESTIONABLE CASE.—Dr. Lage, of Lyons, France, has made a discovery of questionable utility—the artificial production of wens. As usual, the unfortunate rats are the victims to this new phase in the development of science, and human progress. The wens are produced by the introduction of certain metallic sulphates, and the philosopher has succeeded in conferring some remarkable ornaments of this description on his four-footed fellow-animals.

EX-SENATOR GWINN.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 28th ult. says:—

"We learn that Hon. William M. Gwinn, late Senator from California, and formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, now in confinement as a State prisoner in Fort Jackson, but upon what charge has never yet transpired, or seems easily to be divined, was offered his liberty the other day, upon condition that he would give his parole to leave the country and never return, and that he immediately declined, preferring to remain a prisoner in his native land rather than go into banishment elsewhere."

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

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BUGGY HARNESS from.....$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do.....50 00 to 350
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EXPRESS, PLAIN MOUNTED HARNESS 27 50 to 90
WAGON AND CART HARNESS, ADJUSTING.....15 00 to 30
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One door below Seventh street,
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 10c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
These of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6 75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to fill their coming winter's supply now, as the price is low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD street
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 228 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

VIRGINIA.

Letter from John Letcher on the Condition of Sentiment in the State.

LEXINGTON, Va., April 25.—Thomas Shankland, Esq., New York City—My Dear Sir:—As I have heard nothing from you since my reply to your letter of the 4th of January last, I have concluded that owing to the great derangement of the mails, it has failed to reach you. I therefore write again hoping for better luck this time.

Everything is moving along very quietly in this part of the country. The people are orderly and law-abiding, fulfilling strictly the obligations they have assumed to the Government of the United States. As an evidence of the feeling which exists, I send you so much of Judge Shiffey's charge to the Grand Jury, delivered here on the 12th inst., as relates to the freedmen. The charge has been universally approved by the bar and the people, and will, I am sure, command your approbation. I sent a copy of our town paper, containing it in full, to the President, and requested him to read it.

Much of the ill-feeling manifested by the radicals towards the people of the South grows out of the misrepresentations and slanders prepared and circulated by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. They desire to retain their positions, as their duties are light and their pay good—better, indeed, than they can hope for in any other business. Hence the persistent efforts made by nine-tenths of them to prove to the authorities that our people are disloyal. Sooner or later, the minds of the Northern people will be disabused, and we must be patient until that time shall come.

As to the firmness, courage, patriotism, and integrity of the President, there is no division among our people. They have entire confidence in him, believe he is endeavoring to save the country by a restoration of the Union, and while, under present circumstances, they can render him no material aid in the struggle with the radicals, he has their best wishes for his success.

My time and attention is devoted to my profession, and will be so devoted the residue of my life. I have not attended public meetings or discussed politics since I was paroled, nor have I cast a political vote since May, 1861. I have no desire to meddle in politics; in the first place, because by the burning of my property here by General Hunter, and the confiscation of my property in Washington, I have been pecuniarily ruined, and secondly, because I cannot see that I can be of service to my own section or the country at large. The only service I can render is to give the country the benefit of my example in showing a proper respect to the laws of the land, and a practical obedience thereto. I will be glad to hear from you at all times.

I am truly your friend,
JOHN LETCHER.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—In Paris there is a hospital for superannuated cats.

—Hessian boots are to be fashionable for gentlemen this summer, for premenade costume.

—What kind of medicine ought to be given to a child ailing with a cruel father? A mild aperient! (A milder pa-rient.)

—Gustave Dore has finished thirty drawings for Tennyson's "Idyls of the King." They will be engraved in England.

—A new daily paper (price 5 centimes, or one cent) has been started in Paris. It is called *La Presse Illustree.*

—John Moran, charged with shooting Miss Kearney, in Roxbury, Mass., has been arraigned at Dedham, before the Supreme Judicial Court.

—Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has retired from the Episcopacy. He is over seventy years of age.

—Archery is to be the fashionable pastime among ladies this year abroad. The day of croquet is passed.

—An old Indian, on seeing a lady on Chesnut street with a dress arranged over an enormous Empress train:—"Ugh! her need much wigwam!"

—Seal collecting is the new rage with ladies in Paris. Impressions of seals and crests of royal and noble personages are in as great demand as old postage stamps used to be.

—The young prince of Zock, who is to marry the pretty Princess Mary of Cambridge is said to be quite handsome, and only aged 29—four years younger than his intended wife.

—Charles Dickens recently declined an invitation to read before the Queen, on the ground that he would not go as a performer where he was not received as a gentleman.

—At a "dance" given by La Marquise de la Valette, in Paris, recenily, the Duchess de Mouchy wore a headdress composed of nine gold ears of wheat, the points being pearls as large as acorns.

—At a recent meeting of factory hands in England, it was resolved that workmen ought never to be content till they get "Eight hours' work, leight hours' play, eight hours' sleep, eight shillings a day."

—A rough estimate was lately made of the property and estates of the Marquis of Westminster, when it was estimated that, if realized, they would amount to the enormous sum of forty-six millions ($230,000,000).

—The following singular marriage notice occurs in a North Carolina paper:—"By Dr. J. A. Sherrill, at twilight on Wednesday evening, February 28, 1866, in Catawba county, N. C., at the house of the bride's widowed mother, Mr. A. A. Gabriie to Miss Lizzie Milligan, after *a short but most delicious courtship.*"

—A new passion among the ladies of Parisian society is (during the Easter holidays) to organize and personally attend bazaars for charitable purposes. One of these this season boasted of the patronage of the Princess Metternich, the Countess Walewski, and the young Imperial bride, the Duchess de Mouchy. Rosebuds and smiles were distributed in exchange for hundred franc notes.

—Such is the cupidity of the male nurses in the Paris hospitals, stimulated by dealers in hair, that the moment a female patient dies her whole head of hair is cut off. One male nurse at the Hotel Dieu is said to have made 800 francs by selling the hair and teeth of dead patients in his ward! for dentists are as eager purchasers of corpses' teeth as hair-dressers are of corpses' hair.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Relating to the Lawrence Todd Legacy.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of the Girard Estates be and he is hereby directed to invest in the loan of the city of Philadelphia all moneys belonging to the legacy devised by Lawrence Todd to the city of Philadelphia, trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, and all the accumulations thereof.

WILLIAM S STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water Pipe in Sutherland and Warren Streets

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby directed to have water pipe laid in the following streets:—

Sutherland street, from Shippen street to Christian street in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Warren street, from Beach street to Richmond street, in the Eighteenth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six A. D 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 8 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s. OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved fo LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 6

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 35 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING, IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
14 §rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor: free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

STOVES RANGES &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh cet

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until
MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,
for the purchase of 843 960 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—

18 000 feet 1½ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129 000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
78,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4 inch Hickory.
29 000 feet 1½ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 2 inch Pine.
24 800 feet 3 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 2 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz:—

Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.
Class 2. 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons prime Timothy Hay, baled.
Class 3. 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw, baled.
Class 4 Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum 2 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid, and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality.

Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed to be furnished.

The wood, hay, and straw will be subject to inspection on delivery.

Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class 4 must accompany the proposals.

All supplies to be delivered to the United States Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe as they may be required, free of expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 5 8t Department of Virginia.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of
570 ARMY WAGONS,
in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
PROPOSALS FOR COAL

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Anthracite Coal, lump, broken, or steamboat, as follows:—

Say 2200 tons delivered by railroad on the chute at the Schuylkill works.

2600 tons delivered by boat upon the wharf at the Delaware works.

800 tons delivered by carts on the chute at the Twenty-fourth Ward works.

Bidders will state the colliery from which the coal is to be delivered, and the kind of coal bid for, and the price per ton of 2240 lbs.

The coal will be weighed at the point of delivery, and all bone, slate, and dirt rejected. No bids will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.

HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
5 8 3t] Chief Engineer Water Department, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
PROPOSALS FOR ENGINE HOUSE

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, May 15 at 3 o'clock P. M., for building the Engine House, Boiler House, and Stack for the Roxborough Water Works.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

No bid will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.

HENRY P M. BIRKINBINE,
5 8 3t] Chief Engineer of Water Department, Phila.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid.

Each proposal to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.

All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government.

P. J. HORWITZ
5 1 tuths9t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government, ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O 4 23 tM31

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
R. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1311 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. G. Bartelt, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
L. F. Thomas, No. 156 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Magennis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 26 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.

JW. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866 Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 30, and 11 40 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43 5 46, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 25 and 9 33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Ferry-vine and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and Intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mr. Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 901 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8 00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10 00 "
Fast Line	at 12 00 M
Parkesburg	at 1 00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4 00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5 30 "
Erie Mail*	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express*	at 1 10 A. M
Philade phia Express†	at 7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Parkesburg	at 9 00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12 30 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 40 "
Day Express	at 5 50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9 10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest, and Southwest; and full particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 157 DOCK Street.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail, 7 a. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3 40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

The CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
H 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st 1865, until further Notice

FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1 2 3 3½ 4, 5 5¾, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 25, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 25 down train, and 8¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1 6 5¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾ 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 9 9 40, 11 40 A. M. 40 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3 4

EUROPE.

The British Reform Bill—The Closing of the Debate.

SPEECHES BY BRIGHT, WHITESIDE, DISRAELI, AND GLADSTONE.

The debate on the Reform bill was resumed on the 23d ult. Mr. Bright made a lengthy speech in support of the bill. He said that the bill might be rejected, but the opposition, he argued, could not deal satisfactorily with the question. He likened the position of the working classes to that of the negroes under recent legislation in America, and asked the House whether it was prepared for ever to keep the bolt in the door which excluded the people from constitutional rights. He concluded with an eulogium of the bill as a truly conservative measure.

Mr. Whiteside censured severely Mr. Gladstone's language at Liverpool, depreciating the House of which he is the leader, and condemned the bill as an attack on the Constitution. Mr. Walpole supported the amendment, and Mr. Goschen defended the bill.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, debate on the Reform bill was continued. Mr. Lowe made a speech against the bill, and was followed by a host of others pro and con of lesser note.

On the 27th the final debate took place. After many speeches Disraeli wound up on the side of the opposition in a long and forcible speech, denouncing Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of American principles, which he regarded as unfitted for England.

THE VOTE—THE BILL PASSED.

At 1 o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Gladstone rose and made the final speech, warmly defending the American Government, and denouncing the opposition's tactics. At 3 o'clock in the morning, amidst great excitement, the division took place, the members for the bill being 318 against 313—Government majority, 5.

EXCITING SCENES DURING THE DIVISION.

The scene in the House during the division is described as one of unparalleled excitement. The cheering was taken up in the galleries in spite of all rules and orders.

There was tremendous cheering on both sides of the House at the result.

How the London "Times" was Hoaxed.

A FORGED LETTER FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

From the London Times, April 21.

We published on Saturday a leading article upon the relations of Austria and Prussia, in which, with much reserve, we announced that the Emperor of Austria and Count Mensdorff had resolved to withdraw the Austrian Ambassador from Berlin; that the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna had been informed of this intention, and would probably take his departure; and that the Austrian General had been ordered to withdraw the forces under his command from Holstein.

The authority for these statements was the following letter, purporting to have been written by the nephew and Private Secretary of Lord Clarendon, which reached us in an envelope with the impressed stamp of the royal arms, and with a well-executed forgery of Lord Clarendon's signature, as if to ratify the letter of his Private Secretary. The letter arrived so late as to render it difficult to verify its authenticity, even if there had been anything in its appearance or in the information it contained to excite suspicion. It has been for many years, and under many administrations, the practice of the Foreign Office to forward for publication intelligence of urgent public interest. Such letters are generally written by the Private Secretary of the Minister, and verified by his signature on the envelope. In this case, though on subsequent examination the impressed stamp has been found not to bear the words "Foreign Office," the envelope is of the usual official character, and the impressed stamp is that of the royal arms.

The letter was a forgery. No such despatch had been received at the Foreign Office; no such letter had been written at the direction of Lord Clarendon; the signatures of Mr. Lister and of Lord Clarendon were forged, and the envelope had been purloined. We were, in fact, the victims of what, in some venial matters, would be called a hoax, but what, where such important interests are concerned, is little less than a crime.

Lord Clarendon will, we are assured, take means to discover if any subordinate in his department has betrayed his trust, and we need not assure our readers that we shall spare no pains to bring to justice the author of such a fraud upon ourselves and the public:—

"FOREIGN OFFICE, WHITEHALL GARDENS, April 20.—Dear SIR:—I am desired by Lord Clarendon to mention for your information, that he has received, this afternoon, a telegram from Lord Bloomfield, at Vienna, dated 1 P. M. to-day, stating that at an early morning council at the palace of Schonbrunn, the Emperor and Count Mensdorff, against the advice of some others, resolved to withdraw Count Karolyi from Berlin, and that an intimation of this decision having been made to M. de Werther, it was expected that he would leave Vienna this evening or to-morrow morning.

"Lord Bloomfield states that Count Mensdorff, after receiving the Prussian answer of the 15th, telegraphed a repetition of the Austrian demand of the 7th, in the course of the 18th, and received a fresh refusal by telegraph on the 19th. This unfortunate resolution appears to be the consequence of that refusal.

"The letter of recall was believed to be already despatched.

"An order was also to be sent at once to the general officer commanding in Holstein to fall back through Hamburg and Hanover, leaving only a few companies of troops in the Duchy.

"Lord Clarendon much regrets to send this unfavorable intelligence. I remain yours, truly,

"I. V. LISTER."

Russia.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR.

The Russian *Invalide*, of April 17, contains the following particulars respecting the attempt upon the Emperor's life:—

"Yesterday, the 16th, while the Emperor was walking in the Summer Garden, a crowd assembled at the gate to see his Majesty enter his carriage. Among those people, who were animated with feelings of devotion and love towards the monarch, whose name is never mentioned by any one except with expressions of respect and gratitude, there was a miscreant meditating an attempt upon the most valuable life in Russia. Thank Heaven! the criminal design was not realized, and the pages of Russian history remain unstained by a sanguinary deed of unprecedented atrocity. The chroniclers of our time have been spared the distressing duty of handing down to posterity the tale of a nefarious act hitherto unknown in the annals of the Russian people. The life of him whose rule at this moment is so indispensable to Russia has been providentially preserved. At the moment when the criminal design, long matured in the miscreant's head, was about to be carried out, Providence, taking pity upon Russia, made a simple peasant, Ossip Ivanovitch Kommissaroff, the instrument of its will. Ossip (Joseph) Kommissaroff, a young man of twenty-five, was born in the village of Molvitino, province of Kostroma.

"The village belongs to Baron Kuster, to whom Kommissaroff stands in the relation of a liberated annuity-paying serf. Having been lately allowed to go to St. Petersburg and work in a hatter's shop, he soon rose in his calling, became foreman, and married a peasant girl, by whom he has a little daughter eight months old. He was still foreman at Mr. Sedoff's, the hatter, when fate changed his destiny, and in an instant altered his entire career. The 16th being his birthday, he went to say his prayers in the chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side, close to the Marble Palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passage temporarily interrupted. Retracing his steps, he then made his way to the Summer Garden, at the gate of which a crowd was assembling round an imperial equipage. Knowing the carriage to be the Emperor's, and longing for the happiness of beholding his Majesty, he joined the crowd waiting for the monarch's arrival. Presently there was a stir and animation in the crowd, and he saw his Majesty in an overcoat. His Majesty approached the carriage, and was putting on his cloak, when a young man, who had been standing behind Kommissaroff, tried to push him aside.

"The individual had repeatedly attempted to penetrate through the surrounding crowd and get nearer the carriage; but Kommissaroff, wishing to see the Emperor, would not suffer him to squeeze through and plant himself before him. At the moment when the Emperor was putting on his cloak, the individual, pushing Kommissaroff forcibly aside, made his way to the front rank of the multitude. Kommissaroff followed him closely. Hardly had the assassin got near the Emperor, when drawing a pistol from underneath his overcoat, he levelled it at the Emperor. Kommissaroff, who had noticed the movement, instantly caught him by the arm, and diverting the pistol from its aim, caused it to discharge in the air. In another moment the assassin was arrested, and Kommissaroff, a prey to a thousand anxieties, lost in the surging crowd. Thus was the valuable life of his Majesty the Emperor saved. His Imperial Majesty at once drove to the Cathedral of the Holy Mother of God of Kasan. There he alighted to thank his Maker, who, through the agency of so humble an instrument, had diverted the assassin's hand from his Royal person. The news of the murderous attempt rapidly spread through the town. At first no one would credit the report. The like of it had not occurred in Russian history, and people would not believe the current rumor. But soon all doubts were dispelled.

"The members of the Council of State, who had been just holding a sitting in the Winter Palace, were the first to express to his Majesty the feelings of horror and joy occasioned by this overpowering event. At 7 o'clock all generals, officers, and other persons having access at Court assembled at the Winter Palace. In all this assembly there was no one capable of accounting for the treacherous deed, or at all acquainted with the person and character of the criminal. When his Majesty condescended to make his appearance among the gentlemen who were waiting to pay him their respects, he was greeted with indescribable enthusiasm. His Majesty, having addressed them in a few gracious words, wished to see Kommissaroff. The eyes of all were intently directed towards the young man. He is of middle size, and common in appearance. The Emperor, having expressed his monarchial feeling, condescended to signify to the young man that he had raised him to the rank and dignity of a nobleman. Many and loud were the hurrahs that resounded through the hall upon this announcement of Imperial favor.

"After this all present repaired to the Preobrasheneski Cathedral to attend Divine service, and return their heartfelt thanks to the Almighty for the preservation of the beloved Czar. In the evening the town was illuminated. An immense concourse of people thronged round the Palace. All were delighted to learn that God had preserved the life of their liberator, the life of him whose rule and wisdom are so indispensably required for developing the new principles of our civil administration, consolidating the integrity of the empire, and securing a felicitous future to our race. Henceforth the name of Kommissaroff will be one familiar to all Russians. From generation to generation it will be handed down to the latest posterity. The Russian nobility abounds in illustrious families who have deserved well of their country. Their number has now been increased by one whose founder—himself emancipated by Alexander II—preserved for the benefit of all Russia the life of his liberator."

From a similar notice in *The Northern Post*, the Home Office organ, I perceive that the Emperor, at the moment of the attempt, was conversing with Duke Nicholas, of Leuchtenberg, and Princess Mary, of Baden. On his return from the church, his Majesty received the congratulations of the Empress and his entire family, and soon after repaired again to the Kasan Cathedral, accompanied by the Empress, his children, his brothers, and all his male and female relatives. While his Majesty was performing his devotions, the high dignitaries, the generals, and civil and military officers assembled in the Winter Palace. In the evening all the churches of the capital were crowded by the loyal and devout subjects of the Czar.

Private intelligence has been received here that the would-be assassin is a Russian nobleman, about twenty years of age, who, like so many others of his class, has been ruined in consequence of the emancipation of the peasantry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

A NEW BANKING-HOUSE.—Some years ago, when the old Butler House, occupied the corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets, the block lying between Eighth and Ninth streets was comparatively a place of private residence, but the erection of the Girard House and a number of fine stores induced parties residing there to dispose of their property and seek other quarters. Among the elegant stores which were erected upon the grounds were the two buildings Nos. 809 and 811, which were occupied for some time by L. J. Levy & Co. as a retail dry goods establishment, and afterwards by Mr. Henkels, the extensive furniture dealer. Recently they have passed into the hands of the Directors of the National Bank of the Republic, and after being entirely remodelled are now about to be opened as one of the finest banking houses in the city. The front first floor is intended for stores, and the one already finished is occupied. They are each 19 by 76, and are being prepared for any style of business. The banking house proper is in the rear, and is reached by a corridor from a wide entrance upon Chesnut street. The hall is in the form of an archway, supported by columns, and when completed will be elaborately frescoed. This entrance way has sidelights opening out of it to the upper stories, which are not to be occupied by the bank, but are intended to be used for business purposes. The three upper stories are divided into spacious apartments, and elegantly fitted up. No finer rooms for business purposes can be found in the city. The apartment used for the purposes of the bank is fifty feet front by ninety feet in depth, and is in the shape of an oblong square. The paying and receiving tellers' desks front the entrance, and the sides are to be used by the clerks of the various departments. Everything is arranged so as to be convenient to those having business in the bank. The old balconies supported by heavy iron pillars still remain in position. Six skylights afford ample light, and are so arranged that in the summer time they can be used as ventilators. The desks, counter, and furniture are all of oiled walnut inlaid with butternut panelling. In the rear are two private rooms—be one on the east appropriated to the use of the President, and the one opposite to the Cashier. In the centre is one of Lilley's immense chilled-iron safes, which is worth inspection. It is set on a granite foundation covered with an iron plate. It is divided into five sections, and is not only fire but burglar-proof—each door being of indurated iron. From its looks we would imagine that the cash of that bank was hardly come-at-able. On each side wide stairways lead to the Directors' room, which is on the extreme rear of the building. This room is to be fitted up in splendid style, and will be adapted to the meetings of the Board. A magnificent chandelier, of thirty burners, from the manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, is one of the features of the room. A peculiarity of this bank is that a railroad track has been laid from the desk of the chief clerk to the mammoth safe and the transportation of the books is to be done in the same way. Throughout the whole building there are retiring rooms, and facilities for washing, etc., for the benefit of the employes.

The entire building is heated by steam, and ventilated upon the most approved principles. The walls and ceiling are finished in fresco by Messrs. Bimmer & Hamer, and the panelling and ornamentation are in fine taste. The whole improvement has been made under the direction of Mr. John Trump, after the plans of John Frazer, Esq., superintended by Hiram Lambert, the builder. It is unquestionably one of the finest banking houses in the country and is creditable to the taste of those having it in charge. It is understood that it will be opened for business purposes on next Monday.

FUNERAL OF A JOURNALIST.—Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late George C. Bower, Jr., were consigned to their final resting-place in Monument Cemetery. The funeral ceremony took place at his father's residence, corner of Sixth and Vine streets, and was attended by a host of personal friends. The Liturgy was read and an impressive discourse delivered by Rev. William Morris, D. D. A large number of the members of the Press Club were in attendance, and paid their last tribute of respect and affection to their late colleague. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Ernest C. Wallace, of the *Evening Bulletin*; William H. Cunnington, of the *Inquirer*; Lewis Wain Smith, of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH; and John Hasson, of the Associated Press. A large number of friends accompanied the remains to the Cemetery, and saw placed in the grave the last of one for whom all entertained the sincerest regard and affection.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. Walborn, the Postmaster, has perfected his arrangements for the placing of letter-boxes in the passenger cars. Our citizens will be accommodated in this way in the course of a few days.

NOT A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—George Wanmer, Neil Myers, and John Bassin, who were arrested at Passyunk road and Reed streets, on the charge of highway robbery, as mentioned in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, have been discharged, the charge not being sustained. It appears that the party, in company with their accuser, were on a sort of "carouse," when the latter took off his coat for the purpose of fighting, when one of his companions took the coat away in fun. They were all discharged.

A RIOTER ARRESTED.—Yesterday evening a party of gallant bloods, some fifteen or twenty in number, armed with clubs, made an assault on some men who were sitting on a coal box at Germantown road and Oxford streets. One of the attacking party, named Robert O'Brien, was arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch, who committed him to prison.

SALE OF THEATRICAL EFFECTS.—At the sale of the theatrical effects of Miss Lucy Rushton recently, the various articles disposed of brought strange prices. A magnificent damask curtain, which cost $2000, was knocked down for $75, while the carpet on Miss Rushton's dressing-room brought nearly $200, and her toilet arrangements almost as much more.

DISORDERLY BOYS ARRESTED.—Jacob Alberger, who keeps a pork-packing establishment at Sixth and Dickerson streets has been greatly annoyed lately by parties of boys who interfere with his business. He informed the police, who captured twelve of the boys. Alderman Lutz held them for a breach of the peace.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.—Charles Bonsall and Samuel Woolston were arrested and taken before Alderman Jones yesterday, charged with keeping an establishment where persons with more money than brains went to "Back the Tiger," at No. 1035 Chesnut street. They were held in $1000 bail.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—William H. Kane was before Alderman Toland this morning, charged with the larceny of a quantity of clothing valued at $100. The goods were stolen from the residence of Mr. Maguire, Dilwyn and Willow streets, where Kane boarded. He was committed in default of $1000 bail.

HEAVY STORE ROBBERY.—The store of Joseph Hagey, No. 441 N. Second street, was entered through the front grating last night, and robbed of a number of silk dress patterns, mantillas, shawls, etc., valued at $3000. The burglars escaped with their plunder by means of a back window.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—William Conman was arrested at Tenth and Market streets, yesterday afternoon, for passing a $50 counterfeit United States note. He said he obtained the note at Harrisburg when he got paid off. Alderman Jones held him in $1500 bail.

PICKING POCKETS AT THE CIRCUS.—A chap named James Smith was caught at the Circus, Broad and Locust streets, yesterday afternoon, with his hands in another person's pocket, evidently searching after valuables. Alderman Moore held him in $600 bail.

BOY RUN OVER.—George Hall was arrested at Eleventh and Market streets, yesterday afternoon, charged with reckless driving, in running over a small boy. Hall was driving an ice wagon. Alderman Jones held him in $1000 bail to answer.

CHOLERA AND WOODEN LEGS—

It is an undisputed fact that comparatively few persons who have *wooden legs* ever fall victims to an epidemic. The circumstance appears surprising at first, but it may easily be accounted for, upon the same plan which enables us to discover why people eat fewer meals in February than in any other month. In short, it is because that (notwithstanding the unhappy effects of war) wooden legs are always scarcer than natural extremities; though either kind can convey you to that grand depot of good and cheap Clothing—Lower Hall,

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as			$5 00
" " "	Pants	"	4 00
" " "	Vests	"	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for			$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as			$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants "			5 00
" " Cloth Vests "			4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for			20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astounding as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 30 per cent lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MESSRS. ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GRAND BUSINESS LEVEE.—The formal reopening of the Brownstone Clothing Hall of Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street—in its improved form, in consequence of the late fire at this establishment—came off last evening, and was in every respect a brilliant success. Ample notice of the affair had been given through the newspapers, and never was the power of printers' ink more potently verified. At an early hour the people, including a liberal percentage of ladies, began to pour in through their main avenue, surveying the Men's and Boys' department on the first floor, and then proceeding by way of their magnificent new stairway to the Custom department on the second floor, and other parts of the edifice. The immense display of fashionable new spring garments, artistically arranged in tiers, and the elegant array of fabrics, placed in such a manner as to afford easy examination to all, the beautiful and substantial furniture of the various departments, the immense mirrors, duplicating the scene almost to infinitude, all bathed in a flood of light streaming from scores of chandeliers, rendered the scene as effective as any mere business spectacle that has ever been witnessed in this country. A band discoursed sweet music from the front of the building at intervals throughout the evening, which attracted crowds of listeners without and added much to the gratification of the visitors within. This ceaseless countermarching throng was kept up from 7½ until after 10 o'clock, during which time it is estimated that over thirty thousand persons visited this popular clothing mart, and paid their respects to its esteemed and enterprising proprietors.

A MOST EXCELLENT TONIC for any season of the year is Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It strengthens the stomach and bowels, and promotes the general health; it is certain also to expel worms, and affords immediate relief to nervous, fretting, restless children. Prepared only at No. 212 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of curtains from auction, which are slightly soiled, will be sold half price. They are the most elegant ever introduced in Philadelphia. They were bought low, and will be sold cheap. Those in search of bargains would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's West End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS, only one dollar; only think of it! Lace curtains, one dollar. Very heavy and much finer curtains, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest curtains ever imported, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ATTENTION is invited to the advertisements of Edwin Hall & Co., No. 28 S. Second street. It will be seen that they have greatly reduced the prices of Spring and Summer Silks, and also that they will open two cases of Summer Poplins at much below the cost of importation. Messrs. Hall & Co. have a splendid stock of all descriptions of Dress Goods.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER,
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mattings and carpets laid, town and country, *positively* when ordered, at
PATTEN'S Upholstery Store,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

THERE is no danger of *getting bit* where there are no "barkers." Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the Continental, have no "barkers" at their doors to seek custom, but they secure and maintain their custom by giving first-class goods and workmanship at the same prices as are charged for inferior goods at other houses.

PATTEN'S DOLLAR CURTAINS and Dollar Shades. The wonder is he can sell them so low. It is a fact, however. All are getting bargains at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE ARTS.—One of the finest sales of paintings ever held in this city takes place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday and Friday evenings, 10th and 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Every painting in the catalogue (171 numbers) is guaranteed original. For particulars see advertisement under auction notices.

CURTAINS.—Lace Curtains, new Auction Curtains, One Dollar, at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED—A RARE CHANCE.—Select a style of Photograph at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Splendid pictures at moderate prices. See specimens—all styles.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR—No humbug.—Real Gilt Shades only one dollar, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 55 dey st., new york."

MATTRESS AND BEDDING made over at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS—Over *one thousand* of these beautiful instruments in use in Philadelphia. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, unlike and superior to any and all reed instruments
Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KELLER—PARK.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. ISAAC W. KELLER to Miss JENNIE PARK, both of this city.

O'FARRELL—BROFFY.—April 30, 1866, at St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Kieran, GERALD D. O'FARRELL, M. D., to ELIZA M. BROFFY, both of this city.

DIED.

BATES.—On the 6th instant, S. FRANKLIN, son of Samuel H. and Mary C. Bates, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1016 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

BRUNER.—On Sabbath morning, May 6, MARGARET C. NAGLEE, wife of James P. Bruner.

The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bridge above Fifty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

JONES.—On Monday, May 7, 1866, THOMAS JACOB, only child of William and Elizabeth Jones.

ROWLEY.—On Monday, May 7, Mrs. ABIGAIL ROWLEY, mother of S. B. Rowley, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are, without further notice, invited to attend the funeral, at Old Pine St. eet Church, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock.

SEITZINGER.—On the 6th day of May, Mrs. ANN SEITZINGER, relict of Jacob W. Seitzinger, deceased.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Clear Spring, near Reading, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, at 11½ o'clock. To proceed to the Charles Evans Cemetery. **

STILEMAN.—On the 5th instant, RICHARD STILEMAN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1149 Sophia street, on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FISH KETTLES, AND A GENERAL ASSORTment of other Cooking Vessels and Hardware, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STAIR RODS OF VARIOUS LENGTHS AND breadths, and Stair Rod Eyes Buttons, and Bands, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BUTTER SCALES, TEA, STORE, BUTCHERS' and Housekeepers' Scales, Weights, Spring, and Patent Balances, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 14§

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Prices reduced to the lowest point
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. (433 1m 8p

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 15§

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

DOINGS OF THE RING.

A Disgraceful Prize Fight at White House Landing.

NAMES OF THE CONTESTANTS.

One of Them Injures Both His Hands.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8.

This morning at 6 o'clock a prize fight took place at White House landing, twenty-five miles down the Potomac, between Samuel Collier, of Baltimore, and Horatio Bolster, a New York pugilist, for three hundred dollars a side. To use the language of the ring, the men showed great pluck. On the third round Bolster broke his right hand, and on the tenth round injured his left hand, but refused to yield until the end of the forty-ninth round, when his seconds threw up the sponge. The fight lasted fifty-five minutes. Clinton James and Jack Fitzgerald acted as seconds for Collier, and John Lazarus and James Auley for Bolster. The pugilists, with some three hundred sporting men who were spectators, came up to Washington this morning, and a great deal of disorder has prevailed in consequence. In the course of a brawl amongst sporting men at the restaurant of Charley Hurdle, a Washington pugilist named Barney Donnelly was shot by Hurdle.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Senate.

The House joint resolution in relation to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia was passed.

The Committee on Commerce reported a joint resolution directing the Secretaries of War and the Navy to unite in establishing a uniform system of quarantine in the ports of the United States.

The joint resolution to exempt crude petroleum from internal tax was taken up and passed.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Garfield (Ohio) moved to postpone the special order, being the Constitutional amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, until the Tax bill shall be disposed of. It would be a national calamity to have the Tax bill delayed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) hoped that no such disposition would be made of it. He had no idea that the discussion of the Constitutional amendment would occupy more than two or three days, and it was not the intention of the committee to have the other two measures acted on until it was seen what disposition the Senate would make of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Garfield's motion, saying that he wanted to see who were in favor of giving the negro preference over the important interests of the country. The vote was taken and resulted in—yeas, 51; nays, 52; so the motion was lost.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to examine into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington and other banks, and to report to the House the amount of Government money deposited in such banks, and by whom, the causes of their failure, and also what further legislation is necessary in relation to the national banks to protect the public and the Government, with power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution reported by the Reconstruction Committee, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The debate was opened by Mr. Stevens, in support of the joint resolution.

Mr. Stevens said that the proposition before the House fell far short of his wishes, but he believed it was all that could be obtained in the present state of public opinion. Not only Congress, but the several States were to be consulted.

On a careful survey of the whole ground the Committee do not believe that nineteen of the loyal States could be induced to ratify any proposition more stringent than this. He repeated "the nineteen States" for he utterly repudiated and scorned the idea that any State not actually in the Union was to be counted on the question of ratification.

It was absurd to suppose that any more than three-fourths of the States which proposed the amendment were required to make it valid. Believing then that this was the best proposition that could be made effectual, he accepted it.

Referring to the other Constitutional amendment passed in the House this session, which failed in the Senate, he said it was slaughtered by a puerile and pedantic criticism, by a perversion of philosophical defamation.

Its death, produced by self-righteous Republicans and unrighteous Copperheads, postponed, perhaps, for ages, the salvation of the colored race. But it would not do for those who had, for thirty years, "fought the beasts at Ephesus," to be frightened at the fangs of "modern catamounts."

Heaven forbid that the Southern States, or any of them, were to be represented in Congress until the monuments of freedom were built high and firm.

Sinking of the Barque "Winthrop."

NEW YORK, May 8.—The barque *Winthrop*, from Cienfuegos for Portland, was sunk at sea on the 2d, from the effects of a heavy gale. Captain Hill and crew were picked up by the schooner *Walter Raleigh*, and brought to this port. The *Winthrop* was owned by Captain Hill.

Suicides.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 8.—Thomas Punch, a colored man, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat in the street.

Charles R. Hollenbeck, one of our most respected white citizens, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in an outbuilding.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 125½; Cumberland preferred, 45; Michigan Southern, 77½; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 106½; Canton Company, 58½; Virginia 6s, 68; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie Railroad, 73½; Western Union Telegraph, 62; Russian Extension, 108; Carolinas, 83½; Tennessee 6s, 90½; Treasury Seven three-tenths 102½; Ten-forties, 94½; Five-twenties, 102. Gold, 128½.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Flour is very firm. Western, $10 75@11 25. Wheat steady. Corn—White active at 84@86c; yellow dull at 80c. Oats quiet at 56@57c. Provisions firm, with an upward tendency. Western Lard, 21½@22c. Sugars firm. Coffee dull; Rio, 16@20½c. in gold. Whisky, $2 25@2 26½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD

$2700 Pa. 6s	88	15 sh Penn R	54½
$2000 City 6s, old	95	100 sh Hestonv...b30	31
$20 83 Allen Co 5s	74	200 sh Lit Sch...b60	35½
$4500 U S 7 30s Aug	102½	500 sh Black Heath..	33
200 sh Reading	53½	500 sh do...3 7-16	
100 sh do...b5	53½	14 sh 13th & 15th...	20
100 sh do...b30	53½	48 sh Lehigh Nav..	54½
100 sh Sch N pf..b30	34½	200 sh Phil & Erie...	33½

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Stock Market is not bright to-day. Governments are firm at previous quotations. Gold opens at 128½. Business is not active, but there is a fair promise of better times in commercial circles before long.

Transactions at the Cattle Market are dull. The arrivals of animals designed for slaughter are large, and prices are declining. The quantity of beef cattle is much superior to the supply last week. Trade was active for a few hours yesterday morning, but before noon business had almost closed. Milch cows are doing better. The supply is less than the demand for excellent milkers. Calves are in better request, the arrivals thus far for the week moderate, and prices firmer for those well fattened. The prices for sheep are on the decline again. The arrivals for the week are moderately large, and the demand less active than usual, even for the first quality of sheep. The demand for live hogs is more active than last week, prices improving a trifle; the receipts of animals for the week are small thus far, and all sold at firm prices, with the demand still unsupplied.

The motion made last week in the Supreme Court, by the Corporation Counsel, to open a judgement in the case of George Law against the Mayor, etc., of the city, was decided yesterday. The plaintiff, some time ago, obtained a judgement against the city of near $87,000, on account of the Battery enlargement contract. The effort now is to allow the city to defend the suit. Justice Clerke has decided to grant the motion on condition that the cause be tried at the Circuit before a jury, on payment of the referee's fees and the costs of entering the judgment.

Between forty and fifty liquor dealers were arraigned before the Police Magistrates yesterday, on charges preferred against them by the police for having violated the new Excise law, in keeping their saloons open on Sunday last. Several of the complaints were dismissed, the magistrates not considering the evidence sufficient to hold them; but the greater part were held to bail to answer the charges before the Court of Special Sessions.

Seven courts in this city were unable to proceed with the usual trials, yesterday, in consequence of the non-attendance of jurors. Those jurors who were returned by the Sheriff as having been personally served with notice to attend Court this term, were each fined $25 for non-attendance yesterday, and most of the presiding Judges intimated that the same fine would be imposed for each day's absence.

The anniversary exercises of the Union Theological Seminary were held in the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, last evening. Rev. Dr. Shedd, Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Van Dyke took part in the services. Addresses were delivered to a large and attentive congregation by several members of the graduating class, all of them giving evidence of ability and progressiveness.

The case of Otto Burstenbinder, charged with shipping nitro-glycerine without proper precautions, was on examination again yesterday, before United States Commissioner Betts. Joseph H. Prentice was recalled, and examined as to the details of the shipment.

The rumor which prevailed yesterday, to the effect that an unknown man from Albany had died of the cholera at Bellevue Hospital, proves on investigation to have been without foundation, the person in question having died from hernia. The health authorities are of the opinion that there is no appearance of that epidemic yet in this city.

FULTON.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—

The last number of the *Economist* is most interesting; it contains the *fac simile* of a very spirited sketch by the young Prince Imperial, as well as a description of his suite of rooms at the Tuileries, and an account of the manner in which his time is spent. His tiny library is described as containing a pair of globes and a collection of classic books, well thumbed, the bindings considerably the worse for wear, and not altogether innocent of ink stains. The Prince's school room table bears unmistakable marks of a penknife, and is scratched over after the most orthodox schoolboy fashion. His inkstand is of the commonest depth. A paper weight, surmounted by an equest